

See Illustrations of the Spanish Army, pages 616-618.

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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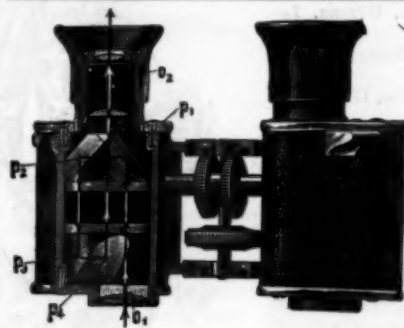
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## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

These illustrations are the only correct ones of the Spanish Army thus far published. They are taken from "La Vida Militar en España," an elaborately illustrated work on the Spanish Army, by an officer of that Army, Francesco Barado, published at Madrid. Aside from the fine illustrations, the work consists of glowing accounts of the prowess of the Spanish Troops, and contains no great amount of information concerning the organization of the Spanish Army.

### THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

The peace organization of the Spanish army of the peninsula is in 8 army corps, of which the eighth is now in course of formation, and consists of only 1 division.

Each corps is given in this organization a military region or district:

The 1st District includes New Castile, Estremadura, Segovia, Avila, Toledo, Ciudad Real, Badajos, and Caceres.

The 2d District—Seville, Granada, Cordoba, Huelva, Cadiz, Jaen, Malaga and Almeira.

The 3d District—Valencia, Castellon de la Plana, Alicante, Murcia, Albacete and Cuenca.

The 4th District—Catalonia, Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida and Tarragona.

The 5th District—Aragon, Saragossa, Huesca, Ternel, Soria and Guadalajara.

The 6th District—Burgos, Navarre, Alaba, Guipuzcoa, Biscay, Santander and Logroño.

The 7th District—Old Castile, Valladolid, Palencia, Salamanca, Zamora, Leon and Oviedo.

The 8th District—Gallicia, Corunna, Lugo, Orense and Pontevedra.

A new recruiting zone has also been established in Vittoria.

War Strength.—In March, 1896, exclusive of 56 line battalions, and 10 rifle battalions then in Cuba, there were available for mobilization in the peninsula, including the garrisons of the Balearic and Canary Islands, and of North Africa:

Infantry—56 second battalions at 1,000, 56,000 men; 56 third battalions at 1,000, 56,000 men, and 10 rifle battalions at 1,200, 12,000 men.

Cavalry—28 regiments at 596 horses and 700 men, 19,600 men.

Artillery—14 field artillery regiments, each of 8 batteries of 6 guns, with an equal number of artillery and infantry ammunition columns, 25,606 men; 3 mountain artillery regiments and ammunition columns, 7,254 men; 9 battalions fortress artillery, partly of 6, partly of 4 companies, 8,175 men.

Engineers—4 sapper and miner regiments at 2,000, 8,000 men; 1 pontoon regiment, 3,442 men; 1 railway regiment, 1,040 men; 1 telegraph battalion, 1,272 men; total, 198,380 men.

To these have to be added the administrative and sanitary services, 4,845 men. The cavalry takes the field with 16,708 horses; the artillery has 816 field guns.

The following reserve troops were also available:

Infantry—112 reserve battalions (56 regiments of 3 battalions) at 1,000 men, 112,000 men.

Cavalry—14 reserve regiments of 4 squadrons, with 600 horses and 702 men, 9,828 men.

Artillery—7 field artillery regiments, 1 for each army corps district, and 136 guns, 14,140.

Engineers—New formations, 6,000 men; total, 141,968 men.

Apart, therefore, from the troops in Cuba, 130,000 men in round numbers, there were in March, 1896, available on mobilization 340,000 men, with 25,108 horses (cavalry), and 952 guns.

### NAVAL FORCES OF SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The London "Engineer" publishes this interesting letter from an American correspondent on the subject of the relative forces of the United States and Spain. We

be made to tell in her behalf in case of hostilities. Just what was meant does not become apparent with study and the probable conditions governing a conflict do not bear the gentleman out. Spain's reasonable policy, in case of war, would be one of immediate naval activity;



Staff of a Major-General.

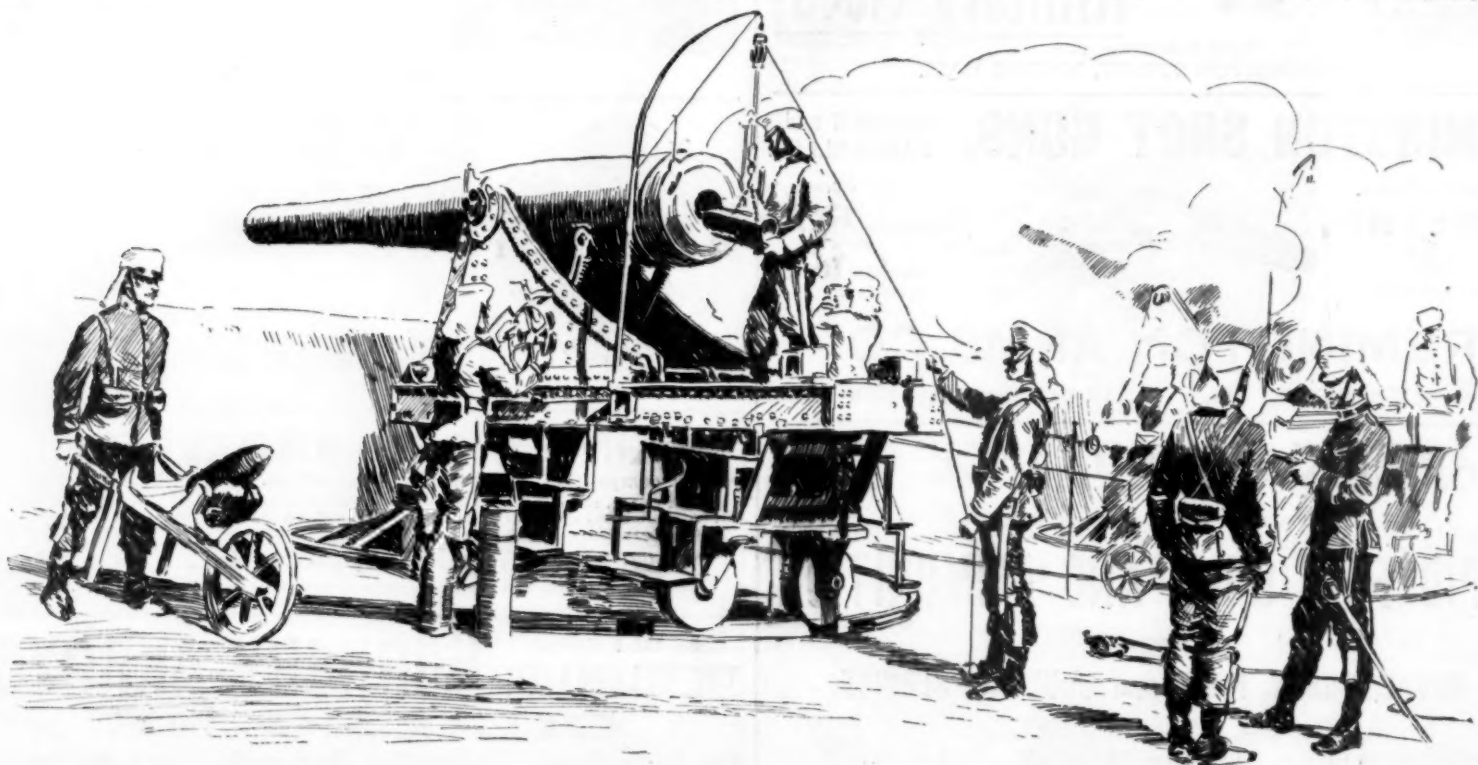
omit from the letter the enumeration of our vessels available for war, as what these are can be ascertained by turning to the Navy list in this number of the "Army and Navy Journal," and our information is later and more complete than that contained in this letter.

A few days ago, a Spanish officer, en route for Mexico, declared that the sea was Spain's friend, and that she would show the United States how the Atlantic would

for in that way only could she secure Cuba and Costa Rica as bases of supply.

As a strategic base Cuba is vital to even momentary success for Spain, while Costa Rica would prove but a questionable support under any condition.

With Cuba as an objective, let us see what Spain's chances are there. At present her army is fed in bulk by food imported for that purpose, so completely have



Coast Battery.





Spanish Artillery.



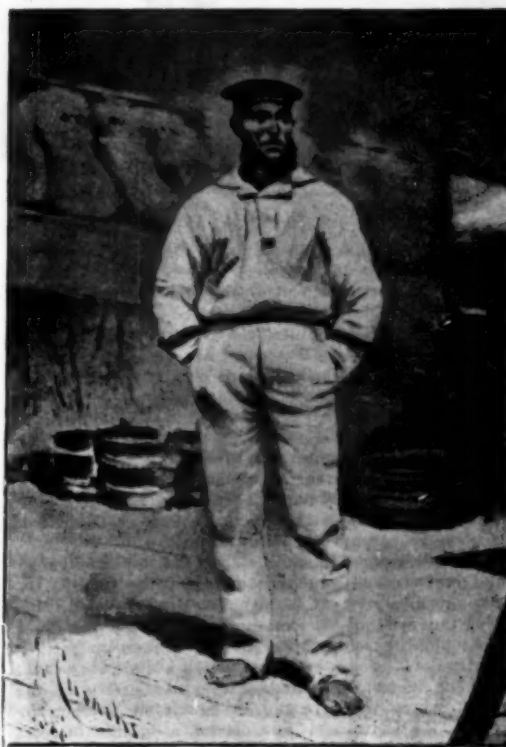
A Spanish Admiral.

the insurgents turned the advantages of the island to their own end. Modern ships of war are great coal consumers, and their demands in that direction must be met to make the vessels effective. Setting aside the coal already in Cuba and available for the purposes of the Spanish fleet, and leaving out of the question for the present the harassing internal condition of the island, it is necessary to know only that of the coal already in Cuba quite two-thirds of it came from the United States, and also that, in case of a declaration of war, coal coming from any neutral nation would be contraband, and liable to capture, no matter what the flag under which it claimed protection.

With Cuba under blockade, the next nearest coaling stations belonging to Spain are in the Canary Islands, distant something like 3,500 miles; and there is not one of her vessels able to come from there, even at the most economical speed, and still have enough coal left to make her serviceable but for a precious short while. By international law, a neutral port can give vessels of belligerent nations coal enough only to carry them safely to the next nearest of their national ports; and it is quite needless to remark that Cuban ports, not Spanish ports, would govern strictly the ships of Spain. In effect, then, assuming the Spanish possession of the island, Spain's ships would have either to depend upon the Canary Islands or upon such doubtful supplies of coal as could be smuggled into the strictly Spanish ports of Cuba.

How are we prepared to intercept her first move, i. e., her rally about Cuba, and then to meet her possible second stroke in the shape of operations against our own seaboard? Everything would depend upon our securing the command of the sea; and in this case command of the sea would first mean the seizing of the only strategic base near our seacoast open to Spanish occupancy.

The Spanish vessels actually in Cuban waters to-day are two armored cruisers of 7,000 tons each—the Viz-



Spanish Man-of-war's Man.



In the Philippines—Passage of a Lagoon.



Squadron of Princess's Hussars.

caya and the Christobal Colon—one protected cruiser, the Marquis de la Ensenada, six unprotected cruisers, twenty-four small gunboats, and one transport, aggregating in all 37,598 tons displacement. As a matter of possibility, the available Spanish ships now in Spain may be added; and these consist of the battleship Pelayo of 9,900 tons, the armored cruisers Carlos V. and Infanta Maria Teresa of 9,235 and 7,000 tons respectively, the protected cruiser Alfonso XIII., and the cruisers Aragon, Lepanto and Navarra, amounting in all to a total displacement of 42,645 tons. There are a few small gunboats, four torpedo-boat destroyers and about half a dozen sea-going torpedo boats.

In the Philippine Islands the Spanish have a number of small cruisers and gunboats, of which the Castilla, of 3,260 tons displacement, is the only vessel of considerable force, the total displacement of the twenty-one other craft amounting only to 8,400 tons. Taken up as they are with the internal condition of those islands, they could offer but momentary trouble to our interests in the Orient, where we have the Olympia, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Petrel and the Concord, a fighting force of 14,695 tons.

Of Spain's merchant vessels armed as cruisers, five have already been accounted for, and the nine remaining could be readily supplied with guns either from Spanish arsenals, or from the well-known gun factories of either Germany or France, and slipped over the frontier without our knowledge.

Setting aside the questions of personnel, speed and coal endurance, and coming down to the total displacement and the total muzzle energy, and the total weight of projectiles fired by all of the regular naval vessels on each side during a period of three minutes, the present available force on each side may be represented as follows:

Country.	Tons displacement.	Muzzle energy foot-tons.	Weight of projectiles in pounds.
United States . . .	154,122	9,670,350	318,156
Spain . . . . .	91,912	7,109,863	254,599

The term muzzle energy expresses the impulse or destructive force with which the shell leaves the muzzle of the gun. In this estimate the three Spanish armored cruisers nearly finished are credited so, and the force of five armed merchant craft is also counted in, while the cruisers Atlanta, Chicago, Philadelphia, Charleston and aggregating a total displacement of 19,652 tons, the Lancaster or any of the merchant navy of our own service are not counted at all.

While our naval supremacy cannot be questioned, the command of the sea can be maintained only by sufficient support in the way of coast defences; and, with the single exception of New York Harbor, it may be seriously questioned whether any of our fortifications are able to hold an enemy off without the assistance of the Navy. With our long line of seaboard reaching from Eastport, Me., all the way down to the Gulf and around to the border line of Mexico, it is manifestly impossible for the Navy to hold its legitimate position at sea and to give that support to our land defences now demanded by their condition.

It is quite possible to so mine the approaches to our cities that they shall be free from the threat of actual presence of the enemy, but the fortifications of many of

them are not enough in themselves to prevent hostile ships from lying with comparative security in the offing and shelling destructively a number of these towns. The possible bombarding range of even a 9.2 inch gun is quite twelve miles; and while the large target offered by a city would almost certainly invite attack, the distant mark of a moving craft would prove quite too much for effective fire from any of our land batteries.

It is imperative, then, that we intercept Spain's first coup, and prevent her securing control of Cuba and Costa Rica, and throw her upon the distant resources of Spain and the coaling stations in the Canaries. It would not be necessary for us to undertake an extensive occupation of Cuba. By recognizing the insurgents, we at once become possessed virtually of a native ally, and an acclimatized army of occupation, and be saved to that extent the insalubrious consequences upon our own men.

In the matter of personnel, we may reasonably count upon that Anglo-Saxon stability and courage common to us as a people, and, too, upon that wider intelligence, adaptability and unity of purpose born of free institutions; while in opposition we should have to face the nervous, excitable character of the Spaniard, hampered by a species of educational indifference and sloth born of long years of national torpor, aristocratic dominance, and a hazy, unreasoning faith in past glory.

In the matter of instruments, our modern Navy is older than that of Spain, while in practice our modest squadron evolutions of recent years place us in advance of the Spaniard, even though we are behind the rest of the principal European navies.

Some American military aspirant has spoken of the glory of leading an army into Spain; but he has not well considered the distance of those precipitous shores, nor has he reckoned upon those exceptionally fine seacoast defences actually possessed by Spain. There she is indeed strong; and our ships must be several times more numerous than they are to-day before a properly supported invasion could be reasonably considered.

This time we have the choice of ground, and let us insist, should the occasion arise, that our foe come where the setting sun of her departing glory may shine fullest in her own eyes.

U. S. A.

Washington, March 2.



Spanish Lancers.



## MILITIA OPPOSITION TO THE ARMY.

Officers of the National Guard of New York, from Adj. Gen. Tillinghast down, are very indignant that National Guardsmen should be charged with defeating the Army Reorganization bill, but they are proud of the fact that New York National Guardsmen had no hand in the work. Brig. Gen. McCookry Butt, 1st Brigade of New York, in conversation with a representative of the "Army and Navy Journal" on the subject, said: "National Guardsmen of New York regret the failure of the Army Reorganization bill, and regret further that it should be charged that any National Guardsmen should have had a hand in its defeat. We in New York have no jealousies concerning the regular Army, but on the contrary, intense admiration for them, and we fully realize the necessity of a larger Army. The Guard of New York lives up to regular Army ideas as far as possible, and we are organized for soldiering, and not for ornamental purposes or promoting political aspirations such as are evidently entertained by some of the looking glass soldiers who, as it is alleged, opposed the Army bill. So far as New York goes its Guardsmen, I am sure, would be glad to help the passage of the bill any way they could, and would be happy to work with you for this end. We do not forget the benefits derived from Army officers who have been on duty with us, such officers as Cols. Henry, Bates, Hall and Capt. Benham and Hardin, and we are now happily not only the largest and best officered force of State troops in the Union, but the best in general efficiency and the best equipped. This we owe to regular Army methods; the intelligent and sacrificing personnel of our own officers and men, and a generous support by the people. Anarchistic influence, I am afraid, was the real cause of the defeat of the Army bill.

"There is another thing I would like the 'Army and Navy Journal' to note," said Gen. Butt, "and that is that if the best work is to be got out of National Guardsmen in the event of war, they should not be broken up, but should be ordered out as a complete organization, preferably by brigades. Have a regular officer with them, if you will, but keep the organizations intact."

In line with what Gen. Butt says is the speech made in the House by Mr. Parker, a representative from New Jersey, and a member of the National Guard of that State. Mr. Parker said:

"What we need is at least 50,000 men, or, better, 75,000 or 100,000 men, as provided by this bill, of whom some at least have had experience how to fight, as well as how to drill in a particular battalion organization; men who are ready to take the first brunt of the conflict, while the National Guard, called out at the same time, are in the field and are being taught by experience and are learning under their officers the demands of actual warfare. Shame on the idea that would disparage our regular Army! (Applause.)

"On it we of the National Guard pattern ourselves. True, the volunteers draw from the best blood of the country, but go to Fort Myer and tell me if the young men in the regular Army are anything but solid, energetic Americans, even if they have not been to college. The officers are devoted to their duty. They know their men, and are what we need as a first fighting line. We do not want to go into a war again with nothing but 20,000 men who know anything about the requirements of warfare. There is no army in the world that finds it possible to keep in the ranks all the men it means to call there. I am astounded at the objections made to this bill. Increase the efficiency and strength of the regular Army and you increase the military spirit throughout the whole nation. Give that Army the power to fill itself up from within, and then, in time of necessity, you put the reserve alongside of the trained soldiers. I yield to no one in my admiration for the National Guard of Pennsylvania. True, as stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, it was the result of a strike in 1877, when they were called out, and since that time the organization has been modeled on that of the regular Army. There is no better National Guard in the country, and I am saying a great deal, for I come from New Jersey, and we are proud of our National Guard."

In the course of the debate in the House on the Army bill Mr. Hull, who fathered the bill, said:

"It has been assumed, Mr. Speaker, that this bill if enacted into law will destroy the militia of the different States of the United States. I have had letters shown to me in the last two days, written by prominent officers of the militia or Guard, as you please, to their Representatives on this floor, stating that if what is known as the Hull bill passed it will absolutely destroy the National Guard of the country, and that hereafter no officer in the Guard or militia will have any opportunity for promotion or distinction in any of the wars that may come to the United States."

Mr. Robbins, of Pennsylvania, said:

"Mr. Speaker, as an officer of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and at the request of the officers of that division, because I think this bill is striking at the volunteer soldiers of the United States, I desire to protest against its passage. By this bill the United States infantry will almost, if not entirely, supplant the National Guard—that now valuable auxiliary to our national strength."

"The after effects of such a bill can be easily foreshadowed. The probabilities of the National Guard being called into service, after this bill becomes law, will be exceedingly remote, and will cause interest in the Guard to lag. This Guard will lose its importance in the eyes of the people, and, rightly or wrongly, will fall into oblivion and disappear as an efficient and inexpensive mainstay."

"The expense attending the maintaining of 738 supernumerary officers after a war ends would make an enormous sum."

"Volunteer officers and soldiers can readily be honorably mustered out after a war ends."

"Stagnation in promotion is now the curse of the

Army, but after a war it would be worse than now, under the provisions of this bill."

"The National Guard are already organized and ready for war and would be much more effective than the same amount of raw material, hurriedly selected and crowded into the Army."

"The time to train men is before war. The National Guard are the next best trained men after the regular Army, so why not take them instead of this vast number of absolutely raw and undisciplined men? These are of no value after a war is in progress. They require disciplining, drilling, and to be trained especially at target practice. This latter takes much time. A soldier that does not know how to aim is valueless. The National Guards have had this latter practice, and have had drill and camping experience. They are already uniformed, and are practically ready for immediate service. This bill will be a snub at them, and should not pass."

"Now, I appeal to those who reverence the memory of the volunteers of the country, who have made its armies illustrious in every conflict of American arms—I appeal to the members of this House for the National Guard boys, who are patriotic and enthusiastic to serve their country, to vote against this measure." (Applause.)

Mr. Bell extolled the militia. He said:

"Taking the State of Colorado, for instance, I have just received a letter from our Adjutant-General saying that the head of the State militia of that State graduated at the head of the class of 1884 at West Point. The National Guard, generally, of the various sections of the country is drilled in competition with the other forces from different portions of the State. There is a competition and a rivalry existing amongst them to secure the best drill and soldierly bearing, and to-day it is safe to say that many of them could make a very favorable competitive showing, as far as drill is concerned, with the United States regular Army."

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, said:

"Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes an increase of the regular Army in time of war to the extent of about 78,000 men. I object to it because, to that extent, it stands in the way of the rugged yeomanry from Iowa, from Missouri, from Illinois, from the great Northwest, from the Northeast, and from other sections of the Union, who desire to defend the flag if there is to be war with Spain. It commits to the regular Army the duty of fighting our battles, to the extent at least of the proposed increase of 78,000 men. It thus takes away from the National Guard the incentive for maintaining its organization."

These speeches show the animus of the attacks upon the Army bill. They were founded in a total misapprehension of the bill, but nothing could correct that misapprehension, and the repeated and reiterated explanations of Mr. Hull had no effect; were indeed received with incredulity. Most of the speeches were in opposition to the bill, and among the few who made a straight out defence of the regular Army was Mr. Griffin, of Wisconsin. In the course of his excellent speech he said:

"The argument which has been made here in opposition to the bill is an argument in favor of disbanding the permanent establishment and doing away with it for all time. Who, sir, is willing to place himself upon record as being in favor of a proposition of that kind? One gentleman was so extreme in his remarks as to say that in time of war we had less use for the regular Army than in time of peace. To my mind, having had a little experience in war, it seems almost impossible for me to reconcile that with rational ideas."

"Notwithstanding that we have so many men qualified for military duty—and at the present time there are 10,000,000 men in the United States who are so qualified—I care not how many you have, unless you have a sufficient force maintained and in training, that can be called upon in an instant to respond to the order of the Chief Executive, you are a feeble, weak nation. The American people do not want to be placed in that attitude. They do not want to build up a reputation of that kind. They are great and strong in every other characteristic, and it is not to their discredit that they are willing to maintain a proper, permanent establishment for self-defence."

## PATENTED WARFARE.

If all of the inventions directly traceable to the inspiration of war and to the feverish preparation for hostilities, should be put to use to-day, the men of the Navy would be kept pretty busy and the coast defence force would have to be largely increased. Nearly all of these thousands of devices for the destruction of hostile ships and men require operators possessed of more or less scientific training. Thus when the day arrives when the "war" patents realize the expectations of their owners, fighting, both on sea and land, will become so dangerous and destructive that either whole fleets and forts and armies will be annihilated, or the very terrible aspect of such war will bring about a forced and lasting peace among the nations of the earth. This remarkable tendency in inventive genius makes it necessary to safeguard the Army and Navy Departments against the specious pleas of cranks of all kinds who are attempting to foist upon the heads of bureaus scores of crazy schemes which may be infinitely more destructive to our own side than to the enemy.

This avalanche of patented problems for war cannot be too closely scrutinized. A limit must be set, too, in the morale of the devices. For instance, every responsible government chief may well hesitate about adopting the patent of that inhuman genius who proposes to annihilate whole armies, or entire crews of warships, or the complete force in a fortification by means of a powerful gas which suffocates every living being. Such devices go along with the electrical patents to slay the enemy at wholesale at an entirely safe distance. We are not ready for that horrible weapon, yet. Submarine boats may also be still classed among the extra hazardous implements of warfare.

Civilians probably do not understand that the Navy and the Army distrust inventions which propose to do away with fighting. What with five thousand dollar range-finders and thirty-five hundred dollar automobile torpedoes and expensive guns and submarine boats and dirigible electric torpedoes and searchlights and two million dollar battleships and harbor mines and sixteen-inch guns, fighting has become more and more scientific,

but there is still the element of danger that the true soldier loves, and which he cannot escape.

The Wizard Edison suggests the use of large numbers of canister lights. He would fill the canisters with calcium carbide, with a small quantity of calcium phosphide mixed in. These canister lights could be placed in the water near the patrol boats or fired half a mile away from a mortar. Acetylene gas would be given off from the contents of these canisters and this would be ignited continuously by the presence of spontaneously inflammable phosphoretted hydrogen. Thus, great numbers of cheap lights could be placed over an area equal to a square mile, or even more. These lights burn for a long time and reveal the approach of hostile torpedo boats, which seem to be so much feared.

Then there is an invention which resembles bottled lightning. The electricity is stored in condensers which hold as much as a celestial thunderbolt, and anything can be destroyed by it. It is unfortunate that one of the scientific experimenters with this terrible weapon was recently killed by his own lightning.

An electrical bomb has been almost completed. The flying projectile unrolls and carries along a copper wire connected with a powerful dynamo. When the bomb alights it can be exploded by touching a button at the firing station.

Mr. Seely, in the Patent Office, has got up an electrical gun which will throw a continuous stream of projectiles containing high explosives. The range is six miles. Two Russian inventors have a device for boring the bottom of a hostile ship full of holes. This is to be done from a submarine boat or otherwise, and the holes are made by an electrical contrivance which causes the metal of the armor to melt and just run down, thus leaving the hole.

Capt. Zalinski furnishes his new destructive device which is a flying torpedo fitted with a dry battery. This is to be thrown alongside an enemy's ship and the water energizes and explodes the affair, and probably destroys the vessel.

## WHY WE HAVE NO USE FOR SPAIN.

In his correspondence from the Spanish Peninsula, in 1809 and 1810, Lord Wellington speaks of the "Constant and shameful misbehavior of the Spanish troops before the enemy." "Whole corps," he says, "threw away their arms and ran off in my presence, when they were neither attacked nor threatened with an attack, but frightened, I believe, by their own fire."

Speaking of the Spanish infantry, Wellington said: "It is said that they sometimes behave well, though I acknowledge I have never seen them behave otherwise than ill. \* \* The Spaniards are of a disposition too sanguine; they have invariably expected only success in objects for the obtaining of which they had adopted no measures; they have never looked to or prepared for a lengthened contest; they have been unequal to the adoption of any solid plan, or to the execution of any steady resistance to the enemy." The leading people amuse their followers "with idle stories of imaginary successes, with visionary plans of offensive operations which they have not the means of executing."

The excesses of the Spanish troops, Wellington further tells us, made them odious to the country. "The peaceable inhabitants, much as they detest and suffer from the French, almost wish for the establishment of Joseph's Government to be protected from the outrages of their own troops. In the judgment of Wellington the Spaniards were incapable of forming either a good government or a good army. "You cannot," he says, "make good officers in Spain."

There is very much more to the same effect in Wellington's correspondence, and he makes bitter complaint of the difficulty he found in obtaining any reliable intelligence of the movements of the French through his Spanish allies. They would generally exaggerate, on one side or the other, and would deliberately lie to him in order to induce him to adopt a line of conduct they favored.

True, this is a description of the Spanish soldier, as he was eighty-eight years ago, but in what respect has he changed? If Wellington were as familiar with the conduct of Spanish affairs in Cuba, during the past quarter of a century, as he was with the operations in the Peninsula against the French, would he find any occasion to alter the harsh judgment he pronounced upon Spain? Napier, who bears the same testimony, does, indeed, express his admiration for the wonderful constancy and patience with which the private soldiers of the Spanish army endured fatigue and sickness, nakedness and famine. "This," he says, "hallowed their efforts in despite of their ferocity and merits respect, though the vices and folly of the juntas and the leading men rendered the effects nugatory."

Wellington declared, as Napier tells us, that at the end of six years of war the Spaniards were so utterly inefficient that "thirty thousand of their troops could not be trusted to act separately; they were only useful when mixed in the line with larger numbers of other nations. And yet all men in authority, to the lowest alcalde, were as presumptuous, as arrogant, and as perverse as ever. The Government agents were corrupt, and the Government itself was as it had ever been, tyrannical, faithless, mean and equivocating to the lowest degree. In fine, there was no healthy action in any part of the body politic, everything was rotten except the hearts of the poorer people."

Three-quarters of a century of experience have made no essential difference in the Government of Spain, and none in the character of the Spanish people. The downfall of Spain is ascribed by Spanish observers to the



want of intelligent administration at home and persistence in impossible adventures abroad. The attempt to fasten upon the United States the responsibilities of the ill results in Cuba due to Spanish arrogance and incapacity for government is a failure. Foreign hostility and the support given to the Confederacy by the existence of foreign possessions immediately off our coast did not prevent us from achieving the results we did in our great war, and with a less expenditure of lives, if not of treasure, than that which has devastated the fairest island of the Antilles.

The expression current with the Spanish people, "Tenemos pesimo Gobierno" (We have a very bad government) is testimony to a fact that explains all of Spain's difficulties and shows why we can no longer tolerate her presence as a neighbor on this side of the Atlantic. The case is well summed up in an article on the Spanish crisis, published in "Blackwood's Magazine," and reappearing in the "Living Age" of March 19. The writer says:

"The mere obligation which its perpetual troubles throw upon them to enforce their neutrality laws in the face of considerable administrative difficulties would of itself justify the Presidents in asking for the co-operation of Spain. They are entitled to call upon their neighbor either to vindicate his authority, or confess that he cannot do it. Nor can it be fairly denied that if the Administration at Washington were influenced by the principles which have commonly guided European States, it would have held itself justified by national interests in annexing Cuba or helping it to independence long ago. Cuba blocks the Gulf of Mexico, and, if it were in the hands of a power possessing an active navy, might be the means of inflicting immense loss on America. Great conquests have been undertaken on less provocation, and the conquerors have been held to have deserved well of their country."

#### THE CASE OF CUBA BEFORE CONGRESS.

This has been a week of excitement in Congress, such as has seldom been witnessed within the present generation. On Monday President McKinley sent in his long expected message, which has before this been distributed by telegraph and mail around the world. It in effect transfers the responsibility for action in the matter of Cuba to Congress.

In this message the President reviews the history of Cuba to show that the present revolution "is but the successor of other similar insurrections extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which during its progress, has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous, and uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people."

He refers to the unsuccessful efforts to bring about a peace through the mediation of our Government during his own and the previous Administration, and to the vain efforts of Spain to conquer the rebellion, resulting finally in the adoption of the policy of extermination, and describes the horrors which have resulted from the adoption of this policy. It is not civilized warfare, it is extermination. "The only peace it could beget is that of the wilderness and the grave." Meanwhile the revolutionists have pursued their course with such vigor that they have carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of Havana itself, "and their conquest and submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset."

In response to overtures from our Government, home rule has been promised by a new Administration in Spain, and the adoption of more humane methods. Friendly regard has been shown toward us by the release of all American citizens held in Spanish prisons, and we have been permitted to indulge our sensibilities by relieving the distress of the unfortunate concentrados. But there is still every prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war until it shall end by the exhaustion of one or the other party, or perhaps both. Our overtures in the direction of immediate peace have met with a disappointing reception by Spain, and the Executive has been brought to the end of his effort.

The President then considers the question as to what step must follow next and reviews the action of our Government in similar contingencies which have arisen in the past in the case of Texas, and of Cuba during the Administration of President Grant. He summarizes the reasons for forcible intervention, now that the prospects of producing any result by friendly intervention are at an end, but reaches no definite conclusion. Under this head the message says:

"The present condition of affairs of Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this Government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us, and with which our people have such trade and business relations, when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger, and their property destroyed and themselves ruined, when our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising, all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace, and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace."

"These elements of danger and disorder already

pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the National heart with inexpressible horror. 258 brave sailors and marines and two officers of our Navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes, and sorrow to the nation.

"In any event, the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish Government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American Navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace, and rightfully there."

The views of Presidents Grant and Cleveland are quoted, and President McKinley adds:

"In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop."

"In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable Government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility, and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes."

"And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the Public Treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens."

"The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action."

Finally, as an addenda to his previously completed message, the President refers briefly to Spain's eleventh hour proclamation of an armistice, saying:

"If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

Accompanying the message was a mass of Consular reports showing the condition of affairs in Cuba. This message was referred to the Committees on Foreign Relations in the two Houses and was followed by a report in the Senate containing a still more vigorous arraignment of Spain, and her policies, and the presentation of resolutions by the Senate declaring:

"First—That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

"Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

A minority report was presented cordially concurring in the report, but proposing, in the place of the above resolution, one favoring the immediate recognition of the Republic of Cuba, and the Senate proceeded to discuss at length the question as to what action it was best to take.

The House, by a vote of 322 to 19, adopted the following:

"Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and murders for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 260 of our seamen;

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution."

This preamble and resolution were preceded by a longer preamble presenting the condition of affairs in Cuba. A minority report was offered in the House declaring the immediate recognition of the independence of the Republic of Cuba and the extension of immediate relief to the starving people of Cuba. This was rejected by a vote of 190 to 142, after some acrimonious debate, in which much unparliamentary language was used and unparliamentary fists were shaken, the only one doing any execution landing on the head of an unfortunate employé of the House, Griffin Halstead, a son of Murat Halstead, who while attempting to pacify Mr. Brumm was felled by a blow on the jaw.

All this time the gavel of the Speaker was heard above the awful din, and his voice was commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to restore order. Armed with the great silver mace, the emblem of the authority of the House, Col. Russell, the Sergeant-at-Arms, repeatedly charged the thick mass of struggling members, but was as often swept aside.

It will be observed that the difference between the two parties in Congress is as to the question of recognizing the Republic of Cuba.

Spain has met the action of our Government with defiance, and reports from Madrid show that feeling there runs so high that a revolution is threatened if there is any sign of yielding.

#### A NEW THREE-BATTALION BILL.

The sidetracking last week of the Army Reorganization bill in the House has not discouraged the efforts on the part of the friends of the Army in Congress to bring about the three-battalion organization for the infantry. As a result of conferences between Maj. Gen. Miles and Representative Hull, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, a bill has been agreed upon which will provide the three-battalion formation without increasing the enlisted strength of the Army on a peace basis by a single man, and the war strength will be limited under the proposed bill to 30,000 men. The bill will, it is believed, be perfectly acceptable to the service and is thought to contain no features objectionable to the National Guard organizations. Representative Hull and Senator Hawley give assurances that the bill will be favorably reported by the Military Committees of both Houses, and they anticipate no factious opposition to the measure in either House. Following is the text of the bill.

#### A BILL FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION OF THE INFANTRY OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

BE IT ENACTED, etc., etc., That each regiment of Infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants and the enlisted men authorized by law, which shall be organized into companies and battalions as hereinafter provided, and each regiment of colored troops shall have a regimental chaplain. Provided, that original vacancies created or caused by this act in the grades of major, captain and first lieutenant, shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in the Infantry arm, subject to the examinations prescribed by existing law. Original vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled as required by existing law.

2. That in time of peace but two battalions of four companies each shall be organized and manned, the strength and organization of companies to be as now authorized by existing law, and the officers assigned to the third battalion shall be available for details to appropriate military and other public duties as authorized by law.

3. That upon declaration of war by Congress, or a declaration of Congress that a state of war exists, the third battalion of each regiment shall be organized and manned. The major and company officers shall be assigned from the regimental quota, and the enlisted strength of all the companies in each regiment may, in the discretion of the President, be increased to comprise not exceeding one first sergeant, one commissary sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians and one hundred privates. Provided, that when the state of war shall cease, the Infantry shall be reduced to a peace basis by the honorable discharge of supernumerary enlisted men, and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as authorizing any permanent increase of the number of enlisted men, beyond that provided by law, for the peace organization.

#### WHO BLEW UP THE MAINE?

A London dispatch of April 13 says: "Mr. J. P. Gibbins, who claims to have handled the submarine mines which were intended for use in Havana harbor, and whose statements have been denied by the Spanish Ambassador here, says that Spain is denying some things that he never said. He reasserts that about ninety-six mines and fourteen tons of gun cotton were furnished the Spanish Government for use at Havana by Latimer, Clark & Co., of London. He, as superintendent of the submarine department of the firm, supervised the shipping of the material. Mr. Gibbins again affirms that he is able to prove absolutely that the Maine was deliberately and wilfully blown up. He says he believes he could fix the act on two men, and even one. Gen. Hyde, the shipbuilder who has just returned from Cuba, says: "No man can view the remains of the Maine and doubt that it was an external explosion that rent her sides. Neither is there any doubt in my mind that it was the work of Spaniards. We didn't do it. The Cubans didn't do it. They couldn't. They had no chance to put down mines in the harbor. The Maine was blown up with a Spanish mine and by official act. I do not think that Governor General Blanco had anything to do with the conspiracy, but it must have had Spanish officials behind it." Prof. R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, formerly of the Navy, has been giving some time since the publication of the Maine Board of Inquiry report to calling the attention of the readers of foreign and technical journals to the conclusion, as he asserts, that it gives "proof, positive and absolute," of the facts that the ship was destroyed by an "exterior explosion," that it must have been that of a mine, and at the port side of the vessel, near the bow; that only an exceptionally heavy charge could have performed the destructive work; that such a mine could only have been set by expert military or naval engineer or ordnance officers. It could, therefore, he says, have been fired only by men officially connected with but not authorized by the Spanish Government, and thus the case of the United States is made absolutely unchallengeable. He asserts that it is a duty on the part of all members of the engineering profession to examine these proofs as presented in that report, and the more so as they, next to naval and military men, will necessarily direct public opinion in relation to the responsibility.

Consul General Lee appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Thursday and expressed himself as very decidedly of the opinion that the Maine was blown up by a Spanish officer. He said:



"I have always had an idea about the Maine that of course it was not blown up by any private individual or by any private citizen, but it was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal there who thoroughly understood their business, for it was done remarkably well. I do not think Gen. Blanco, the present Captain and Governor-General of the island of Cuba, had anything to do with it. I do not think he had any knowledge of it. I think it came from some of the subaltern officers who had been there under Weyler, and who were probably anti-Blanco anyhow, and who had full knowledge of the business. The man who did that work was an officer thoroughly acquainted with explosives of all sorts, and who knew all about it. It was very well done."

#### MILITARY PLANS.

Consul General Lee was in conference on Tuesday with the Naval Strategic Board in regard to the military defenses of Cuba, and especially the port of Havana. The conference discussed thoroughly the entire question of offensive and defensive movements in the neighborhood of Cuba in the light which Gen. Lee was able to impart. The question of organizing an army of at least from 50,000 to 75,000 men for service in Cuba is no longer debated at the Department. Only the details of its organization and plans of campaign are now under revision. It is not likely that a force will be sent to Cuba immediately upon the commencement of hostilities. It will devolve upon the Navy first to engage and destroy the Spanish naval power in order that it may not remain a source of danger to the consummation of our military plans. When the Spanish Navy has been reduced so that it cannot interfere with a blockade of Havana harbor by United States ships, the Army will be ordered to cross the Gulf in order to reduce the Cuban capital as quickly as possible. In order to avoid congestion of forces and consequent delay at the points of embarkation, transportation will probably be provided simultaneously from Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans. The plans of the Department are well arranged in all details with respect to an active campaign against Havana. The weak points in its defenses and the easiest routes of approach by land, as well as the disposition of all the Spanish forces and fortifications, are well known to the Department, and this knowledge will be utilized in prosecuting the contemplated military operations. Communication will be established with the insurgent army and its active co-operation against the Spanish is expected.

Secretary Alger has decided that the six regiments of the 25th Inf., which are temporarily encamped at Chickamauga, will join the two companies of that regiment which proceeded directly to Dry Tortugas as soon as the Quartermaster's Department has supplied the necessary accommodations at Fort Jefferson. It is probable that the detachment will not remain at Chickamauga longer than a very few days. Secretary Alger will not withhold the orders for concentrating the troops longer than is necessary to learn definitely what the action of Congress is to be upon the pending resolutions to authorize military intervention in Cuba. Maj. Gen. Miles still urges upon the Secretary the great necessity of immediately concentrating all of the regular infantry and several regiments of cavalry stationed east of Denver, in order to rapidly perfect their organizations in brigades and afford an opportunity for field drills on a larger scale. The general drill and camping ground will probably be, as previously decided upon, at Chickamauga Park, although on account of some superior advantages in the way of railroad facilities a large camp may be established outside Atlanta.

It is probable that a portion of the National Guards of the Northern coast States will be mobilized and concentrated at advantageous points within easy access of the coast defense posts within the States. They will be kept under constant drill and be ready to reinforce the artillery in case of threatened attack from a hostile force. The artillery branch of the service, even with the two additional regiments now enlisted nearly up to their authorized strength, is at a serious disadvantage from lack of sufficient men to man the guns. Upon the outbreak of hostilities it will be necessary to detail infantrymen for service at the coast defenses in order to provide reliefs for the artillery. These infantrymen will, it is expected, be taken from the regular Army only.

#### WAR POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington correspondents of some of the leading papers inform us that the junior officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department has given much thought and study to the question of the President's right to call out the militia, and they then proceed to state this officer's conclusion. It is gratifying to observe this evidence of a studious disposition on the part of a young officer, but it does not seem to us that this particular question requires such profound study. An ability to read, supplemented by the exercise of a little common sense, is all that is required to come to a correct conclusion. The question is not a new one. The War Department is full of precedents, and in the dusty files of the Adjutant General's office repose well formulated regulations covering the whole subject.

There are, however, two statements in the published opinions of the officer referred to which seem to us to illustrate his ignorance of the matters on which he undertakes to enlighten the public. He contends, in the first place, that in the event of a declaration of war by Congress the President could not legally call out the militia, because "our country is not now, or likely soon to be, invaded or in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation." He thus leaves the domain of law and goes into the realm of conjecture to manufacture a state of facts to suit his theory. He forgets that the President is made by law the exclusive judge of the emergency justifying a call for the militia. A state of war between the United States and any nation possessing naval forces creates at once a state of imminent danger of invasion of our territorial waters. Why are we fortifying our coast, why are we preparing to protect the entrances to our harbors by mines and torpedoes, if we are not in imminent danger of invasion? We presume that the officer who formulated this peculiar opinion is under the impression that a country can be invaded only by putting an army on its territory. He does not seem to realize that the entry of a hostile ship into our territorial waters is an actual invasion of our country.

He also announces that for purposes of repelling an invasion the militia can be used only within the boundary of the United States. Invasion is threatened from the outside by the gathering of a force in the vicinity.

This very state of affairs is sufficient ground for the apprehension that the danger of invasion is imminent; the right, yea, the duty, to repel the same, whether on land or sea, is at once created, and it is folly to delay action until the invasion has been actually accomplished and the enemy is within our borders.

The opinions we criticize have their origin in the attempt to apply strictly civilian methods of interpretation to matters that lie beyond the scope of civilian experience and training.

Tests have been made on the range at Fort Riley of the Lee rifle, adopted by the Government for the Navy. They were conducted by the medical men and officers who conducted similar experiments there about two years ago with the Krag-Jorgensen army rifle. Picked sharpshooters from the several companies did the shooting. Two cadavers were used, one of a fat negro, and the other of a very thin white man. These were bound to planks, and placed behind white canvas targets, at which the marksmen aimed. The "Topeka Capital" says: "Dr. J. D. Griffith, of Kansas City, a member of the Board, stated after the tests that the rifle did not prove a success as compared with the Krag-Jorgensen army gun, either for penetrative powers or humane qualities. At a range of 1,000 yards, supposed to be the distance at which the Lee rifle will be used most frequently in naval warfare, the steel-jacketed bullets of the rifle failed to go through a corpse, and one bullet failed even to go through the right arm below the elbow. From the humane standpoint the weapon proved worse than the Krag-Jorgensen, for the bullets shattered bones into fragments, instead of piercing them. In point of accuracy the gun did not seem to compare with the army weapon, and this feature is attributed to the lightness of the bullet. When previously tested at the same distance the army gun pierced the cadavers and went through four inches of wood."

Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, discussing the amended Army Reorganization bill, which he proposes to introduce in the House on Saturday, said to a "Journal" representative: "I have had talks with several members of the various National Guard organizations upon this subject, among them representatives of the Ohio National Guard and Gen. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, and his Assistant Adjutant General. The former Army bill which was recommended to the committee by the House, was defeated principally on account of the opposition of National Guardsmen to the increase of the regular Army. The new bill will remove this objectionable feature, as it will not increase the enlisted force of the Army in time of peace. In war time the limit of the enlisted strength of a company, instead of being 250, as it was in the former bill, will be placed at 140. The three-battalion feature will remain unchanged. As the bill now stands, there will be one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel and three Majors in each regiment." A number of Representatives have called at the War Department during the last few days and after talks with prominent officials have stated that their opposition to the original bill was based entirely upon the prominence which would be given to the regular Army to the detriment of the National Guards, and that the three-battalion organization, or a moderate increase of the enlisted strength of the Army in time of war, was in no way objectionable to them. The bill, as amended, meets with the unqualified approval of the service.

There is still a lively interest in the progress made toward bringing dry dock No. 3, sometimes called the Walsh Dry Dock, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, into condition to receive a battleship. The "Army and Navy Journal" learns that leaks have been developed through the altars near the abutments on the easterly side of the dock, which are probably due to an unusually high tide. Strenuous efforts are being made to overcome this difficulty by building a concrete wall to shut out the tide water. The caisson is now in the outer still, but does not fit; it is wedged in every possible way to prevent the passage of water around it into the dock and the inner sill is being prepared to receive the caisson. Whether the caisson will fit properly in the inner sill or not remains to be seen. The Naval Constructor in charge of this work, it has been said, hopes to have the dock ready to receive a battleship by May 1, but it is evident that enough work remains to be done to make it certain that the dock cannot be utilized before the middle of June, if then.

Secretary Alger obtained this week from the President a further allotment of \$1,100,000 for the use of the Ordnance Department of the Army, the money being taken from the \$50,000,000 appropriation for the national defence. This sum will be expended by Brig. Gen. Flagler, chief of Ordnance, in securing increased supplies of projectiles and powder. It is probable that that contracts will also be made for a number of 5 and 6-inch rapid-fire guns to be manufactured in this country, and there will be large purchases of small arms ammunition.

Information has been received by Capt. Charles O'Neil, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, that all the guns purchased in England, numbering 133 one, three and six-pounders, have been shipped so that if war should break out there will be no chance of an application of the neutrality laws by the British Government, even if it desired to do so. The British Government is understood to have no objection to the character of armament which will be placed on the gunboat to be built on the Lakes. Assistant Secretary of State Adee and the British Ambassador have discussed the matter and the former informed Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn that no objection would be entered to any caliber of gun proposed to be put upon the vessel.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee left Havana Saturday, April 9, after seeing the last American off who wished to go and hauling down the American flag from the Consulate. He was refused a final audience by Gen. Blanco, and was followed as he left by jeers and insults from the Spaniards. He left on the Fern, and is reported to have sent this final message to Blanco: "You may tell Gen. Blanco for me that the Fern is the last ship of the American Navy that will ever go out of Havana Harbor while the Spanish flag flies over Morro." The enthusiasm with which Gen. Lee has been received everywhere on American soil is full compensation for his unpleasant experiences in Cuba.

The suggestion as to the manner in which the Maine may have been blown up by a torpedo, appearing in the "Army and Navy Journal" of March 12, has attracted much attention from Navy men. In 1865 Adm. Erben captured a Confederate torpedo station at Matagorda, Texas, when he found a boat fitted up for torpedo service in the way we indicated. It had a reel at the stern and attached to it by a line was a cigar-shaped torpedo of galvanized iron. It was two or three feet long, had an air chamber at each end, and between the two a chamber which would hold 150 to 200 pounds of powder. The torpedo had a sort of keel on the lower side, and

attached to each side and to the keel was a ring. The lower ring was probably intended for attaching ballast to the torpedo. To the rings on the side lines were attached, and these were carried to boats which paid them out as the torpedo floated with the tide, so as to guide it under the doomed ship. These boats could be rowed along the stream without being noticed, and when the torpedo was in position it was fired by electricity. Its operation was explained to Adm. (then Capt.) Erben in this way. This torpedo was sent to Washington and is probably stowed away somewhere there among the relics in the Navy Department.

A Board, consisting of Col. Theodore Schwan, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. A. L. Wagner, A. A. G., and Maj. W. H. Carter, A. A. G., has for several days been considering at the War Department plans for the concentration of troops and the disposition of the regular Army and militia. The scope of their work includes the consideration of the efficiency of different regiments of the regular service, and of their officers, the cost of the maintenance of the increased enlisted strength of the Army on different bases, and in general the details necessary to be learned in advance of the organization of a large army for field service.

#### PERSONALS.

Chaplain John P. Chidwick, U. S. N., arrived at Key West, Fla., April 12, to join the cruiser Cincinnati.

Lieut. Roger Welles, Jr., will take command of the Tecumseh, formerly the Edward Luckenbach, which will be ready soon.

Maj. W. H. Boyle, 9th U. S. Inf., now at Plattsburg Barracks, is expected to join at Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, some day next week.

Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, C. E., lately stationed near Fort Delaware, Del., and Flinn's Point, N. J., has arrived at Willets Point for instruction in torpedo service.

The engagement is announced of Mildred Edith, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. W. Powell, 15th Inf., to Lieut. Hugh La Fayette Applewhite, 6th Art. add Obituary.

A cablegram from Dresden, Germany, dated April 7, reports the death of Capt. Henry B. Noble, U. S. A., retired. He was retired in 1869 for disability incurred in the line of duty.

Gen. William D. Whipple, U. S. A., has been elected Commander of George Washington Post No. 103, New York, in place of Gen. Horace Porter, U. S. Ambassador to France.

The early departure from Governors Island for Washington, D. C., of Capt. J. C. Ayres, O. D. U. S. A., and his family is deeply regretted by their many friends on the Island, where they are very popular.

The Eagle, formerly the Amy, will be in command of Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland. She is 155 feet on the water line, 24 feet beam, 14 feet deep, 9.5 feet draught; triple expansion engines; built in 1890 on the Delaware.

Comdr. B. S. Richards, U. S. N., recently assigned to command the Saturn, was taken to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, April 10, seriously ill. Comdr. S. W. Very, at the Boston Navy Yard, has been ordered to succeed him.

Mrs. Summerhayes, wife of Capt. Summerhayes, of Fort Myer, Va., is enjoying a visit from her sister, Miss Dunham. The drive to Fort Myer is a favorite one these lovely spring afternoons, and the smart set of Washington, D. C., are frequent visitors at the post. The outdoor drill attracts many persons from the city.

These officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. H. S. Knapp, Naval Academy; Asst. Paymr. H. E. Biscoe, Lieut. E. H. Tillman, Naval Academy; Lieut. Charles E. Fox, Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius, Lieut. Comdr. E. K. Moore, Naval Academy; Asst. Naval Constr. W. G. Groesbeck, Comdr. J. G. Eaton, of the Enterprise.

Col. A. S. Burt, 25th U. S. Inf., and his regiment passing through Chicago, April 13, en route to Chickamauga and Key West, were most enthusiastically received by an immense crowd at the railroad depot. The stay was short. They also received an ovation at Chattanooga, where they arrived April 14. Cos. A and G have been sent to Key West under Lieut. Col. Daggett.

Officers of the Navy lately visiting in New York City are: Capt. E. M. Shepard, Lieut. J. W. Steward, Astor House; Surg. L. G. Heneberger, Windsor; Lieut. E. S. Jacob, Hotel Imperial; Naval Cadet J. H. Holden, Ensign R. W. McNeely, Grand Hotel; Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney, Everett House; Ensign H. H. Ward, Murray Hill; Naval Cadet D. M. Wood, Lieut. E. S. Jacob, Hotel Imperial.

The wedding of Miss Crofton and Lieut. H. J. Hunt, 6th U. S. Inf., was one of the prettiest of the Easter week affairs. It took place at the home of Col. R. E. A. Crofton, U. S. A., father of the bride, in Washington, D. C. Miss Gabrielle Crofton, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The groom's best man was Lieut. Simonds. Among those present at the marriage ceremony were the bride's sisters, Mrs. C. Carroll Walcutt, Jr., the latter stationed out at Fort Meade, S. D., came East for the wedding; the Misses Dupont, Mrs. H. A. Dupont and Miss Ridgeley, of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Senator Gray, Miss Casey, Miss Clymer, Miss McKibben, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trapier, Mrs. Henry J. Hunt, aunt of the groom; Mrs. Robert N. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Baker, Dr. Presley Hunt and others.

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department this week: Capt. T. W. Norton, retired; Capt. E. K. Zalinski, retired; Maj. H. C. Cushing, retired; Lieut. Col. H. B. Freeman, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. S. M. Foote, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art.; Maj. Frank H. Phipps, O. D.; 1st Lieut. R. G. Paxton, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles Lynch, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. C. E. B. Plagg, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Benj. Brooke, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, 14th Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. E. Waters, Deputy Surg. Gen.; 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. E. L. Munson; Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton, Insp. Gen.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Hunt, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Lewis, Asst. Surg.

Lieut. W. B. Ladue, C. E., U. S. A., was married at Willets Point on Thursday, April 14, to the daughter of Maj. John G. D. Knight, C. E., Post Commander. The ceremony was performed by the bride's cousin, Rev. Alex. Mackaye-Smith, who came on from Washington for that purpose. The ceremony was held in the post chapel, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Music was furnished by the battalion orchestra. Lieut. John W. Joyce, O. D., was best man. The maid of honor was the daughter of Gen. Roe, N. G. N. Y., and the bridesmaids were Miss Burnham, of Annapolis, Md., and Miss McCook, of New York. The ushers were Lieuts. S. W. Hof, of 6th Cav., and Edwin R. Stuart, C. E. A reception at the house of the bride's father followed the ceremony.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ladue left for Newport, R. I., where Lieut. Ladue has been assigned for duty in torpedo service, and his leave was necessarily shortened by reason of the present great activity in that department.



Lieut. G. G. Gately, 5th U. S. Art., was a visitor this week in Keyport, N. J.

Lieut. L. B. Lawton, 9th U. S. Inf., rejoined this week at Madison Barracks, N. Y., from a few weeks' leave.

Lieut. W. B. Ladue, C. E., is a recent arrival in Newport, R. I., and has established his office at 392 Thames street, in that city.

Capt. Medore Crawford, 1st U. S. Art., under recent promotion, changes base from Fort Trumbull, Conn., to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Bettina Girard, the ill-fated daughter of the late Gen. Albert Ordway, is again an inmate of Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., retired, this week tendered his services to the Government in the event of war with Spain.

Chief Engr. R. W. Galt, U. S. N., has reported at Mare Island for duty with the Charleston, to which vessel he will be attached.

Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 7th U. S. Art., expected to leave St. Petersburg, Russia, this week to join his regiment at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Capt. J. A. Lundeen, 7th U. S. Art., closed up his affairs at Fort McHenry, Md., this week, preparatory to joining at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Lieut. John B. Milton, U. S. N., who has been on duty at Mare Island, received orders by telegraph on April 4 to leave for New York at once.

Lieut. A. S. Rowan, 19th U. S. Inf., recently detailed as Military Attaché to Chili, sails from New York by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

Mrs. Berryman, wife of Capt. Berryman, U. S. N., formerly of Mare Island, was a visitor to Vallejo April 5 to spend a few days with friends.

Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th U. S. Art., is fortunate in that his recent promotion from the 5th Art. may keep him at his present station, Fort Monroe, Va.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, accompanied by a portion of his staff, visited Forts Schuyler and Slocum, and the batteries at Willets Point, on April 12.

Lieut. H. H. Whitney, 4th Art., now on duty in the Military Information Division, A. G. O., has been detailed as Attaché to the Argentine Republic.

Lieut. Charles A. Clark, U. S. N., who has been off on sick leave at San Diego for the past eight months, reported at Mare Island, Cal., April 4, for duty.

Preparations are already being made in many sections of the country for the proper celebration, on April 27, of the anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen. U. S. Army, to whose long and meritorious service we referred last week, was duly retired for age April 10.

Lieut. S. F. Bottoms, 6th U. S. Art., lately at Fort McHenry, is a recent arrival at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty with the detachment of his regiment there.

Lieut. B. C. Gilbert, 2d U. S. Art., lately at Key West Barracks, Fla., was expected to join Capt. Curtis's Battery K at Fort Schuyler some day this week.

Capt. Arthur Murray, 1st U. S. Art., exchanged this week the pleasant places of Yale University to take command of Battery A, at Key West Barracks, Fla.

Adelaide Mary Farquhar, daughter of the late Maj. Francis U. Farquhar, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., was married at Detroit, Mich., April 12, to Frederic Latta Smith.

Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th U. S. Art., on duty at Harvard University since July, 1894, was due at Fort Monroe, Va., this week for duty with Battery H, of his regiment.

1st Lieutenant J. E. McMahon, 4th U. S. Art., has taken temporary command of the battery at Fort Monroe, Va., lately commanded by Maj. J. P. Story, 7th U. S. Art.

Lieut. I. L. Reeves, 17th U. S. Inf., of Columbus Barracks, while out on his bicycle recently, had his right hand badly bruised by coming into collision with a farmer's wagon.

Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, 17th U. S. Inf., has relinquished the regimental quartermastership, he having held the position since April 1, 1894. He has been very popular in the position.

Capt. S. A. Day's Battery M, 5th U. S. Art., is much pleased with its position at Fort Hancock, N. J., Capt. Day being the senior captain, and in charge of the biggest guns on the ground.

Capt. H. R. Lemly, 7th U. S. Art., was expected to arrive at Fort Slocum, N. Y., this week from Fort Monroe, and it is understood will take command of one of the light batteries of his new regiment.

Mrs. Grace Paulding Brant is suing for a separation from Louis Paulding Brant, who resigned from the 21st Inf. in 1876, and was afterwards reinstated. A counter suit is reported to have been brought by Capt. Brant.

Capt. T. R. Adams, 5th U. S. Art., under his recent promotion, relinquishes his position on the staff of Gen. Graham, at Atlanta, Ga., and returns to Fort Hamilton, the post which he left in June, 1897, to accept that position.

Col. E. B. Williston, 6th U. S. Art., has selected 1st Lieut. Chas. D. Palmer, of the regiment, a bright officer of ten years' service, as his regimental quartermaster. Lieut. Palmer is a recent arrival at Fort McHenry.

Lieut. G. M. Stoney, U. S. N., who has had charge of the Recruiting Office at San Francisco, left for the East April 4. His place will be filled by Lieut. A. F. Fechteler till Lieut. Braunersreuther, now at Mare Island, shall be able to relieve him.

Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th U. S. Art., left Cambridge, Mass., April 12, to join his battery at Fort Monroe, Va. Mr. Burke F. Lawrence, formerly U. S. Navy, has taken temporary charge of the Military Science and Tactics Department at Harvard University, relinquished by Lieut. Robinson.

Gen. George D. Ruggles, U. S. Army, has received many warm congratulations this week on his appointment as Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., in succession to Gen. D. S. Stanley, who has held the position since Sept. 8, 1893, and has been an extremely popular Governor.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Capt. W. S. Edgerly, Fifth Avenue; Lieut. C. L. Collins, Murray Hill; Col. S. B. M. Young, Waldorf-Astoria; Maj. H. S. Kilbourne, Sturtevant; Lieut. J. M. Williams, Lieut. G. Montgomery, Capt. J. H. Dorst, Grand Hotel; Capt. A. G. C. Quay, Hotel Imperial.

Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 6th U. S. Inf., was married at Washington, D. C., April 12, to Miss Mary Ethel Crofton, daughter of Col. R. E. A. Crofton, U. S. Army, retired. As both bride and groom have so many family connections in the Army, there was a large attendance. The married couple, after a short tour, will go to Fort Thomas, Ky.

Lieut. E. H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, is a recent arrival at Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. W. J. Snow, 1st U. S. Art., was expected to arrive at Fort Slocum, New York, from the South the latter part of this week.

The U. S. torpedo boat launched at Seattle, Wash., April 9, was christened by Mrs. Moale, wife of Col. Edward Moale, 15th U. S. Inf.

Comdr. C. H. Stockton gave recently at the Coyne House, Newport, R. I., a very interesting illustrated lecture on "Arctic Expeditions."

Mrs. Pennington, wife of Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d U. S. Art., who has been visiting relatives at Fort Riley, has returned to Fort Adams, R. I.

Capt. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg. U. S. Army, has arrived at Fort Wingate, N. M., from St. Augustine. Mrs. Ives and children are visiting relatives in Iowa.

Maj. Charles Morris, of the Artillery, has relinquished command of Battery K, 5th Art., at Fort Wadsworth, preparatory to taking new station on promotion.

Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, 16th U. S. Inf., was married April 10 at Chicago to Miss Grace Epsy-Patten, State Superintendent of Schools in Colorado. After a short bridal tour the married couple will join at Fort Spokane, unless the regiment is ordered into the field for active service.

Following the orders of last week to artillery officers on detached service to join their regiments, Capt. G. L. Anderson, 7th Art., Military Attaché of the U. S. Legation at St. Petersburg, was on Monday ordered to relinquish his post and report for duty with his regiment for active service.

On board the Valencia, which sailed from Seattle for Port Valdes April 8, were Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d U. S. Inf., and the officers, soldiers, Laplanders and reindeer, comprising the Government expedition for the exploration and survey of the Copper River country. The party numbers seventy-five and fifty Indian guides are to be recruited in Alaska.

In response to a notice recently posted by Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th U. S. Art., instructor in military science and tactics at Harvard University, urging it as the duty of every student to learn the elements of the Manual of Arms, over two hundred have responded to the call. It is not the intention to organize uniformed companies, but merely to give class drills and instruction in the Manual of Arms.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., formerly executive officer of the Maine, has returned to Washington from Havana. He was in charge of the wreck until it was abandoned by direction of the President. Mr. Wainwright refuses to discuss the situation in Havana. Like other officers of the Maine, he desires sea duty instead of Departmental work and now has an application on file with the Secretary.

The study, of late years, in the Lyceum course, etc., by officers of the Army, of the "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," prepared by the distinguished Francis Lieber, LL. D., father of the present Judge Advocate General of the Army, published in General Orders No. 100, War Department, A. G. O., April 24, 1863, has proved timely in view of present conditions.

It is stated that Lord William Seymour has been selected to succeed Gen. Montgomery Moore in command of the British troops in Canada. Lord Seymour first served in the navy as a midshipman, entered the Coldstream Guards in 1855, became Major General in 1889, and Lieutenant General in 1896. He has served in the Crimean War, in the Egyptian campaign and was at one time Assistant Quartermaster General.

A Washington, D. C., society gossip writes: The Misses Livingston, daughters of Col. L. L. Livingston, U. S. Army, gave a very elegant euche party in their home recently, entertaining the club to which they belong, and the Chinese Minister. The favors were unique and pretty, the affair one of the most successful during the winter. The Chinese Minister has become an enthusiastic euche player, and frequently entertains the club that he is a member of. It was to Miss Livingston, a member of the Board of Managers of the Garfield Hospital, that the commanding officer of Washington Barracks gave the military band for the tea given to the members of Congress by the Board.

Frank Buzzacott, a young Englishman, who served in Troop F, 5th Cav., and later in the 15th Inf., is now reaping a harvest from his patents on the Buzzacott field ovens, of which the Government has ordered a large number for field service. While in the 5th Cav. Buzzacott invented the oven and after a long trial at Fort Leavenworth, under the direction of the present Commissary General of Subsistence, it was accepted by the Government, and ever since then has furnished them for use by the command in the field. Several improvements have been made to the oven. The National Guard of different States has also adopted this oven.—Kansas City Times.

Lieut. Albert L. Key, U. S. N., and Miss Grace Condit-Smith were married at the residence of the bride's mother in Washington April 7. The wedding was to have occurred on April 12, but the uncertainty as to Lieut. Key's orders made a change of plan important and the wedding was hastily arranged and was attended only by a small company of relatives and friends. Lieut. John H. Gibbons was best man. Lieut. Key is at present on duty at the Naval Academy as instructor of ordnance, and Lieut. Gibbons is on special duty connected with the Naval Reserve in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Lieut. Key is the son of Judge David M. Key, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was Postmaster General in President Hayes's Cabinet.

Maj. W. R. Livermore has in press a new edition of his American Kriegspiel. The book and apparatus will be published by W. B. Clarke & Co., of Boston. In the new edition, Maj. Livermore has revised the old work throughout to adapt it to the weapons now in use and to the improvement in shooting that we may look for as a result of so many years' hard work at target practice. He hopes to publish a cheaper edition substituting a lithograph in black and white for the chromo that made the first edition of the book so expensive, and binding the plates in the book. Houghton & Mifflin will continue to manufacture it, as before. But as Mr. Clarke is himself a military man and plays the game well, he is nearer to the army and the militia than Houghton & Mifflin.

Miss Elizabeth McCalla, daughter of Comdr. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., was married in the post chapel, Fort Monroe, April 9, to Lieut. W. G. Miller, U. S. N. The wedding took place at high noon, and the little chapel was crowded. In the enforced absence of Comdr. McCalla, Col. Frank, commandant of the fort, gave the bride away. The ushers were Lieuts. G. O. Squier and C. C. Williams, of the Army, and Lieut. H. A. Bispham, Dr. J. C. Smith, Dr. W. F. Arnold and P. A. Engr. L. M. Notton, of the Navy. The best man was Mr. A. S. Miller, of New York, a brother of the groom, and the maid of honor Miss Stella McCalla, a sister of the bride. Among those present were Commo, and Mrs. Schley,

Capt. and Mrs. Higginson, Capt. Sands and Col. and Mrs. Frank.

A Baltimore correspondent referring to the recent promotion of Capt. Clarence Deems, of the Artillery, says: "Prof. James Deems, father of Lieut. Deems, is eighty years of age, and is a well known music teacher of Baltimore. For sixty years he has been engaged in this profession. Like his ancestors, Prof. Deems was also a soldier. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he was appointed by President Lincoln Major of the 1st Maryland Cav. For gallantry and bravery Prof. Deems was promoted successively to Lieutenant Colonel and then to Colonel, and at the close of the war was breveted Brigadier General. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion. From 1848 to 1858 Prof. Deems was teacher of music at the University of Virginia. While there his son, the Lieutenant, was born at Charlottesville, Va.

The regular nomination for officers of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion for 1898-1899, to be voted for at the annual meeting in May, is: Commander, Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Henry A. Glassford, late U. S. N. Junior Vice, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Edward Haight, late U. S. A.; Recorder, Acting Asst. Paymr. A. Noel Blakeman, late U. S. N.; Registrar, 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Plume, Adj., U. S. V.; Treasurer, Paymr. John Farey, U. S. N., retired; Chancellor, Paymr. William H. Williams, late U. S. N.; Chaplain, Maj. Franklin E. Miller, U. S. V. Council: Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry L. Burnett, U. S. V.; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., retired; Bvt. Lieut. Col. Wm. Butler Beck, U. S. A., retired; Med. Dir. Thomas C. Walton, U. S. N.; Capt. George W. Brush, U. S. V.

#### FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

April 8, 1898.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 6, at 4:30 o'clock, the garrison was surprised to hear "officers' call" sounded by the trumpeter of the guard. In the present state of excitement among the people over the prospective war with Spain the call sounded ominous for the troops. For a while the excitement at the post was at fever heat, while the officers were closely closeted with Col. Kent in the Adjutant's office. Little groups of women could be seen along officers' row talking over the rather unusual occurrence, while all of the soldiers were out on their company porches waiting to see what it all meant. They had but a short time to wait, for soon the officers came out of the office and made direct for their respective companies, and in a few minutes the enlisted men were busily engaged packing up their campaign outfits ready for use. Orderlies were flying about the post and little squads of men were making trips to and from the Quartermaster and Commissary storehouses. No information was given out as to the character of the orders received, but it was finally learned that the troops were ordered to be ready to take the field at a moment's notice. All of the spare ammunition in the post was made ready to be shipped and the Gatlings and Hotchkiss were also made ready.

Tents and other camp equipage was taken out and made ready, and all passes were cancelled. It is understood that a cipher message was received from Washington directing that the troops be prepared and the instructions were carried out. Trains are in readiness on the tracks in the city, so that when the troops march to the depot all that will be found necessary for them to do will be to load the property on board and climb on themselves. Society has been forgotten in the post, as all are too much engrossed in the war preparations to think of dancing and such gaieties. Since the orders have reached the post to be ready to move there have been no parties of any kind given. All of the officers and men are wearing their campaign uniforms, and all duties are held in field rig. It is understood that Lieut. Leitch was to remain behind to take charge of the post with a detachment of men to be selected from each of the companies. It is probable that Lieut. Dashiell will take the place of Lieut. Leitch, as the former will return to the post from absence on leave to-morrow.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., April 12, 1898.

At the meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club on Thursday afternoon, a paper was read by Mrs. Lusk, subject, "Principles of Liberty."

Mrs. Kneeder and her two little daughters arrived at the post on Thursday. Dr. Kneeder has been assigned the set of quarters formerly occupied by Dr. Mason.

A card party was given by Mrs. Hazzard for her guest, Miss de Mille, on Wednesday evening of last week.

Invitations have been received at the post for the wedding of Miss Evelyn Knight and Lieut. William B. Ladue, Corps of Engineers, which will occur at the Chapel at Willets Point, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, April 14, at 3 o'clock.

The Misses May and Bessie Craney returned last week from New Orleans, where they have been spending the past two months. The following officers will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy at the dates set opposite their names: Capt. James L. Lusk, Engineers, Aug. 31; Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, Engineers, Aug. 15; Capt. William B. Gordon, Ordnance Dept., Aug. 13; Maj. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., July 1; Lieut. Henry D. Todd, 3d Art., Aug. 13; Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav., Aug. 13; Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf., June 15. Their successors will be Capt. George W. Goethals, Engineers, relieving Capt. Lusk; Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, Engineers, relieving Lieut. Rees; Capt. Charles B. Hall, 19th Inf., relieving Maj. Spurgin; Lieut. William Luster, 1st Art.; Lieut. Frank D. Webster, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., and Lieut. Herbert A. White, 6th Cav.

Of the officers relieved the following is a list, with dates of assignment to duty at the Academy: Capt. Lusk, March 31, 1893; Lieut. Rees, Aug. 22, 1893; Capt. Gordon, Aug. 20, 1894; Maj. Spurgin, Sept. 2, 1881; Lieut. Todd, Aug. 20, 1894; Lieut. Traub, Nov. 11, 1892; Lieut. Weigel, April 9, 1894. Of the new detail Capt. Goethals and Lieut. Morrow have been stationed at the post before.

The Cadet Chapel was tastefully decorated for Easter and the services well attended. The hours of service were 7:30 and 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.

The Evening Card Club will meet this (Tuesday) evening at Miss Ward's.

The Cadets' Easter hop will be held on Saturday of the present week, April 16.

Miss Webster is a guest of Mrs. Hein, Miss Berry is visiting Mrs. Thompson, Miss Condert is a guest of Mrs. Bellinger, Miss Happersell is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rees, Mrs. Krum is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harding.



FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

April 2, 1898.

The spirit of war pervades Utah and especially Salt Lake City. The National Guard are busy brushing up their equipments and drilling, and the Battery of Artillery is especially busy. In the post itself all is quiet and there seems to be but little excitement over the prospects of a war with Spain. The enlisted men are ready and anxious to be ordered to the front, while the officers are more conservative. But with all this talk of war garrison life is moving along in the same even, uneventful groove as ever. Work has been started upon the target range, getting it in condition for the coming target season. The butts, which are so badly in need of repair as to make them dangerous, are being torn down and entirely new ones built. Work on the reservoir has also been started again and a great many improvements are being made in the general appearance of the garrison. The large parade ground, which has heretofore been destitute of grass, has been seeded and an attempt is being made to convert it into a lawn. The soldiers are now busy, when off duty, preparing for the coming baseball season. The large grounds have been planted with grass seed and a great many other much needed improvements will be made in them. Muster and monthly inspection was held last Thursday. This is the first one for several months that could be held on the parade ground.

Lieut. Col. Tayman has been detailed in charge of the post gardens this year, Chaplain Allensworth having had them last season.

Mrs. Lulu Barner, wife of Pvt. Moses Barner, of Co. E, died in Salt Lake a few days ago. She was buried in the post cemetery.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the post is doing good work now and their meetings are well attended.

Lieut. W. P. Jackson, who has been promoted to the grade of 1st Lieutenant of the 21st Inf., is trying to effect a transfer so as to remain in the 24th.

Mrs. Lieut. Tayman and Dr. Kirkpatrick entertained the Card Club in the Officers' Club on Wednesday evening. Two or three ladies and gentlemen from the city were present, besides those from the post. Lieut. Keene and Miss Kent carried off the prizes.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Hotel Alcazar.

Mrs. White and Miss Katharine leave here Tuesday to join (now) Capt. John V. White, of the — Art. Regt. Mrs. White goes for the present to Sullivan's Island.

Capt. Albert Todd has about finished transferring his property as Regimental Quartermaster, 1st Art., and will await assignment to his new regiment, the —, Maj. DeWitt C. Poole, retired, and Miss Poole will continue here until Capt. and Mrs. Todd leave.

Mrs. Ives and children have gone to visit relatives in Iowa until Asst. Surg. F. J. Ives is located at his new station. Dr. Ives is necessarily detained here.

Mrs. C. C. Morrison continues making her Army neighbors happy by remaining here. Maj. Wm. B. Lane, U. S. A., retired, Lieut. and Mrs. David J. Gibbon, U. S. A., retired, continue enjoying Florida's climate. Maj. and Mrs. Haycock, U. S. M. C., retired, leave for Washington on Tuesday. Mrs. (Capt.) Hubbell and daughter and Mrs. Van Deusen and children are here awaiting quarters at Sullivan's Island.

Rear Adm. Sicard, Mrs. Sicard and their daughter, Miss Sicard, arrived at the Alcazar last Friday night from Key West. The gallant officer plainly shows the inroads malarial fevers have made upon his robust constitution.

Capt. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th U. S. Inf., Instructor of State troops and Assistant Adjutant General of Florida, is weighted down with militia business and the chances are that he will be a Major General of Florida's forces if called out, as the Governor and Adjutant General have great confidence in his ability.

FORT RUSSELL, WYO.

Never has a more patriotic or enthusiastic audience gathered together at Cheyenne or Fort Russell, Wyo., than assembled at this last named post on the night of March 26, 1898, to witness the tableaux benefit given by the officers, ladies and little ones of the 8th U. S. Inf. for the sufferers of the Maine disaster. The result was a contribution of \$150 to the Maine Fund.

The 8th Inf. Orchestra added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion by rendering popular airs, and also by rendition of music suited to the various tableaux.

When the curtain went up on the first tableau—"Sailors of the Maine"—showing the post laddies in full sailor costume, grouped near a huge gun on the deck of a man-of-war, the enthusiasm burst forth instantly into tremendous and repeated applause that seemed as if it would never end. With hearty cheers was the next number received—"Liberty reigns"—depicted by the sweet little ladies of the fort dressed in the Stars and Stripes.

Each successive tableau only increased the quick perception and sympathy of the audience. The very air was surcharged with good humor, high spirits and patriotism, which not only appreciated the beautiful pictures that followed one another, but also understood the deeper significance, the generous cause which had brought civilians and soldiers together to honor the Navy and to give expression to that latent love of country which marks each true American. The scenes, the most of which were taken from well known paintings, were finely staged, superbly costumed, their dainty elegance being illumined by the soft, various-hued lights thrown upon them.

FERNANDINA, FLORIDA.

With the closing of the Ponce de Leon the gay season in Florida may be considered closed for the season of 1897-98, and a glorious one it has been, especially for those of the Army and Navy who have partaken of the hospitality of the Florida East Coast Hotel system. This applies to the Hotels Ormond, Royal Poinciana, Royal Palm and the Key West, and to every sort of accommodation supervised by Mr. Knott. There have been dinners, balls and receptions almost without number during the past season given by Mr. Knott's hotel managers here, at Ormond, Palm Beach, Miami and Key West, and, whether or not guests of the Flager hotels, no officer has been overlooked in extending all courtesies. The Alcazar, St. Augustine and Key West hotels remain open for accommodation of officers.

ASIATIC STATION.

Yokohama, Japan, March 21, 1898.

There is very little real news in this part of the far east to write about. There have been no men-of-war here for some time; the last being the Concord, and she only stayed for a few days—arrived on Feb. 9 and left on the 19th of the same month. The flagship Olympia left on Feb. 11, and since then we have had nothing in the line of news that was in anyway reliable.

The trouble between Spain and the United States is about all there is talked of at the present time, and the only news that we can get in regard to that, is when the American mail arrives, which is about once in two weeks, and the information is then a month old.

Up to the present writing no particulars of the cause of the Maine disaster have been received. Reuter's special was very unsatisfactory, merely stated that the Maine had been blown up in Havana harbor, and some 252 of the ship's company lost or missing. A later telegram stated that it was believed to be an accident. And the latest newspaper account up to date leaves us with the same opinion that we had from the first; that it was no accident, but done to cripple the United States. It has been the talk here for the past few days that it was the work of the insurgents, in order to gain the sympathy or help of the United States, by throwing the blame on the Spaniards. However it may be, it is the prayer of all Americans in this place, that if the Board of Inquiry finds that it was the work of Spain, that she will be called to account and be made to pay dear for it. And it seems to be about time. Spain has never missed a chance to insult the United States, and whether she is directly responsible for this last terrible crime, or not, she is responsible for the insults to our country, and to our flag. Her people have shot our citizens, hauled down our flag, and now have destroyed the Maine, and killed our seamen in a dastardly manner—the work of an assassin.

England seems to be getting a little uneasy about Hong-Kong for some reason, and is increasing her garrison and strengthening her fortification there.

Russia is not satisfied with asking for the same privileges at Port Arthur, as those conceded to Germany at Kiaochow, has now demanded China to lease Port Arthur and Talienwan for ninety-nine years, and also to cede a portion of Manchuria. This demand on China by the Russians, if true, will cause the relation between England and Russia to become considerably more strained than ever. The latest from Peking states: Owing to the position in which China is placed, there is no other way than to give way to this pressure and lease Talienwan, and allow the Russians to extend their railway in Manchuria. China does not want to let Port Arthur go, and is in hopes that Russia will be satisfied with Talienwan. But will she?

The Olympia, Raleigh, Boston, Concord and Petrel are at Hong-Kong and the Monocacy at Shanghai. It is reported when the Concord arrived that the Baltimore had orders for the Asiatic Station, but up to the present time the report has not been confirmed.

I enclose several clippings from a Japanese daily, thinking that you might like to know the feeling of this country toward the United States. Since the war with China the Japanese believe that they are the people, and their head, always big, is now the largest part of their body. J. S. L.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Maj. James B. Burbank, promoted from Captain, 3d Art., to the 5th Art., to date from March 8, 1898, vice Ramsay, promoted; Maj. Samuel M. Mills, promoted from Captain, 5th Art., to the 6th Art., to date from March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy; Maj. John P. Story, promoted from Captain, 4th Art., to the 7th Art., to date from March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy; Maj. William P. Vose, promoted from Captain, 2d Art., to the 6th Art., to date from March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy; Maj. George G. Greenough, promoted from Captain, 4th Art., to the 7th Art., to date from March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy. He will remain on duty at Sheridan Point, Virginia, until further orders. Maj. Frank C. Grugan, promoted from Captain, 2d Art., to the 6th Art., to date from March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy; Capt. Garland N. Whistler, promoted from 1st Lieut. and Q. M., 5th Art., to the 1st Art., Light Battery K, to date from March 8, 1898, vice Dillenback, promoted; Maj. Story, Vose and Grugan will proceed to join their respective regiments. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

R. P. A.—An enlisted man in the Navy cannot be promoted to a commissioned officer. To be an Assistant Paymaster you must have a thorough knowledge of accounts, furnish a bond, and pass a regular prescribed course of examination. Application for appointment must be made to the Secretary of the Navy, who will also furnish you with a circular giving full details of examination, etc.

RELIEVED FROM COLLEGE DUTY.

The following named officers are relieved from duty at the institutions of learning designated opposite their respective names: Capt. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., St. Thomas Hall, Holly Springs, Miss.; 1st Lieut. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art., Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art., Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Oktibbeha County, Miss.; 1st Lieut. William G. Haan, 3d Art., Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., State University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; 1st Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th Art., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; 1st Lieut. George E. Sage, 5th Art., Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.; 2d Lieut. William C. Davis, 5th Art., State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Col.; 1st Lieut. William P. Stone, 6th Art., Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, Ark.; 1st Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, 7th Art., State University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.; Capt. Murray and Lieuts. Rafferty, Haan, Foote, Brooks and Robinson will join their proper stations; Lieut. Honeycutt, Ludlow, Sage, Davis and Stone will report in person to the Commanding Officer 6th Art, Fort McHenry, Maryland, for duty with that regiment; Lieut. Hubbard will join his regiment at Fort Slocum, N. Y. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

ARMY BOARDS.

In compliance with instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, a board of officers, to consist of Capt. Charles A. Vernon, 19th Inf.; Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frank B. Watson, 19th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Brady, Mich., April 7, 1898, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Charles Klein, Co. E, 19th Inf., for the position of Commissary Sergeant, U. S. Army. (S. O. 12, D. L., April 4.)

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

G. O. 15, APRIL 4, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 108 of the Manual for the Medical Department is amended to read as follows:

108. Medical officers will be guided by the following instructions in examining candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy:

Hearing must be normal in both ears.

Vision, as determined by the official test types, must not fall below 15-20 in either eye, and not below 20-20, unless it can be made normal by proper glasses.

Color blindness is not a cause for rejection, but must be noted upon the form for physical examination and the applicant so informed.

Accepted candidates, if between 17 and 18 years of age, should not fall below 5 feet 3 inches in height and 100 pounds in weight; if between 18 and 19 years, 5 feet 3½ inches in height and 105 pounds in weight; if over 19 years, 5 feet 4 inches in height and 110 pounds in weight.

The weight, and chest measurement at expiration, should not fall materially below the following standard, which, however, it not to be considered as absolute, and should not be strictly adhered to in the case of active boys who are less than 18 years of age:

	Pounds.	Chest measurement at expiration.
5 feet 4 inches.....	118	30 inches
5 feet 5 inches.....	120	30½ inches
5 feet 6 inches.....	122	31 inches
5 feet 7 inches.....	124	31½ inches
5 feet 8 inches.....	126	32 inches
5 feet 9 inches.....	132	32½ inches
5 feet 10 inches.....	136	33 inches
5 feet 11 inches.....	142	33½ inches
6 feet.....	148	34 inches

Candidates will be carefully examined, while stripped, by the methods prescribed in the authorized manual for the examination of recruits, and will be rejected for any mental or physical defect which would constitute a cause of rejection in the case of a recruit, or for any apparent feebleness of constitution, or cachexia.

The result of the physical examination in each case, whether accepted or rejected, will be recorded on the blank form furnished by the Adjutant General for this purpose and forwarded to the Surgeon General.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 13, MARCH 28, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following paragraphs are added to the Regulations:

212a. The flag of the President shall be of scarlet bunting, measuring 13 feet fly and 8 feet hoist, having a hem on the hoist 3 inches wide and provided with an eyelet at each end for hoisting and lowering. In each of the four corners shall be a five-pointed white star with one point upward. The points of these stars lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of 5 inches radius. The centers of these imaginary circles, which coincide with the centers of these stars, are 18 inches from the short sides and 14 inches from the long sides of the flag. In the center of the flag shall be a large fifth star, also of five points, which lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of 2 feet 9 inches radius. The center of this circle is the point of intersection of the diagonals of the flag. The re-entering angles of this large star lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of 16 inches radius, with the same center as before. Inside of the star thus outlined is a parallel star, separated from it by a band of white 3 inches wide. This inner star forms a blue field upon which is the official coat of arms of the United States as determined by the State Department, the device being located by placing the middle point of the line dividing the chief from the paleways of the escutcheon upon the point of intersection of the diagonals of the flag, and thus coinciding with the center of the large center star. On the scarlet field around the large star are other white stars, one for each State, equally scattered in the re-entering angles, and all included within the circumference of a circle of 3 feet 3 inches radius, whose center is the center of the large star.

Colors for the President.

214b. Of scarlet silk, 6 feet 6 inches fly and 4 feet on the pike, which shall be 10 feet long, including ferrule and head. The head shall consist of a globe, 3 inches in diameter, surmounted by an American eagle, alert, 4 inches high. In each of the four corners shall be a five-pointed white star. The points of these stars lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of 2½ inches radius. The centers of these imaginary circles, which coincide with the centers of these stars, are 9 inches from the short sides and 7 inches from the long sides of the color. In the center of the color shall be a large fifth star, also of five points, which lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of 16½ inches radius. The center of this circle is the point of intersection of the diagonals of the color. The re-entering angles of this large star lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of 8 inches radius, with the same center as before. Inside of the star thus outlined is a parallel star, separated from it by a band of white 1½ inches wide. This inner star forms a blue field, upon which is the official coat of arms of the United States as determined by the State Department, the device being located by placing the middle point of the line dividing the chief from the paleways of the escutcheon upon the point of the intersection of diagonals of the color, and thus coinciding with the center of the large center star. On the scarlet field around the large star are other white stars, one for each State, equally scattered in the re-entering angles and all included within the circumference of a circle of 19½ inches radius, whose center is the center of the large star. The design, letters, figures and stars are to be embroidered in silk, the same on both sides of the color. The edges of the color are to be trimmed with knotted fringe, of silver and gold, 3 inches wide, and one cord (having two tassels) 8 feet 6 inches long and made of red, white and blue silk intermixed.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 17, APRIL 8, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, March 12, 1898.

By direction of the President, the new 10-inch battery on Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, S. C., will hereafter be known and designated as Battery Sergeant Jasper, in honor of the late Sergt. William Jasper, 2d South Carolina Regt. (Continental Army), who, during the attack of the British fleet on Fort Sullivan on the 28th of



June, 1776, heroically restored to the fort the flag which had been shot away by a ball from a British ship.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 3, APRIL 6, 1898, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes a list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the U. S. judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with Section 2, act of Aug. 13, 1894, and A. R. 577.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

H. Q. A. A. G. O., APRIL 11, 1898.

Appointments, promotions, casualties, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A. recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, April 9, 1898.

Retirement.

At his own request, having served over 30 years, Section 1243, Revised Statutes.

Capt. Charles T. Witherell, 10th Inf., April 6, 1898.

Casualties.

Capt. Cass Durham (retired), died April 3, 1898, at St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. Henry B. Noble (retired), died April 7, 1898, at Dresden, Germany.

Memorandum.

At his own request, the word "junior" is dropped from name of—

1st Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Asst. Surg.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 3, APRIL 6, 1898, DEPT. OF GULF.

I. To enable him to accept the appointment as Quartermaster of his regiment, 1st Lieut. George F. Barney, 2d Art., is relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier General commanding.

II. 1st Lieut. George F. Barney, 2d Art., is relieved from duty as Engineer Officer of the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Graham.

W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 5, APRIL 7, 1898, DEPT. DAKOTA.

In compliance with par. 1, G. O. No. 14, H. Q. A. A. G. O., c. s., the 25th Inf. is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, to date April 10, 1898, and will as soon thereafter as practicable proceed to Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga.

CIR. 3, APRIL 6, 1898, DEPT. OF MO.

Publishes instructions concerning estimates, requisitions, reports and returns, pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, to be made to these Headquarters.

G. O. 4, MARCH 28, 1898, DEPT. LAKES.

Publishes instructions to secure the prompt rendition of all estimates, requisitions, reports and returns required at these Headquarters from Quartermasters in this Department, and directs post commanders will cause to be prepared estimates and lists as hereinafter specified, for the supplies and funds required to meet the wants of their posts and will forward such estimates as indicated.

G. O. 18, APRIL 12, 1898, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the allowance of ammunition for the instruction of light batteries of artillery for use in target practice with the 3.2-inch B. L. Field Guns, published in General Orders No. 18, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, March 30, 1897, is discontinued until further orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 4, APRIL 9, 1898, DEPT. GULF.

2d Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, 5th Art., is announced as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier General Commanding.

2d Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, 5th Art., Aid-de-Camp, is announced as Engineer Officer of the Department, and will receipt for all property pertaining to that office to 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, who is hereby relieved from temporary charge.

By command of Brig. Gen. Graham:

W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The verbal orders of Brig. Gen. Graham, Dept. of Gulf, of April 18, directing the transporting from Savannah to Tybee Island, Ga., of the special train of the Central of Georgia Railroad, carrying Light Battery F, 5th Art., and authorizing the railroad company to pay the Plant System for transferring the train around Savannah, are made of record. (S. O. 11, D. G., April 6.)

Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles, U. S. A., is selected to be Governor of the Soldiers' Home, D. C., to relieve Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. A., April 15, 1898, and, by direction of the Secretary of War, will repair to Washington, D. C., and enter upon the duties of that office accordingly. (H. Q. A., April 11.)

STAFF DEPARTMENT.

Payments to troops on the muster of March 31, 1898, in Dept. of California, are assigned to officers of the Pay Department, as follows: Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paymaster, Gen. Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Fort Baker, Benicia Barracks and Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Maj. John S. Wither, Paymaster, the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason and San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 25, D. Cal., March 28.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee, 1st Inf.; Capt. Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, Q. M. 1st Inf., A. C. of S., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergts. Richard Weege, Troop K, 4th Cav.; Albin E. Strom, Battery A, 3d Art., and John Salter, Co. E, 1st Inf., for the position of Commissary Sergeant, U. S. Army. (S. O. 25, D. Cal., March 28.)

Leave for 10 days, to take effect about April 15, 1898, is granted Post Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U. S. A. (S. O. 57, D. Cal., April 4.)

Capt. James N. Allison, C. S., Chief Comy., will proceed to Fort Townsend, Wash., on duty connected with the supply of Lapps there awaiting transportation to Alaska, and, upon completion of this duty, will return to these Headquarters. (S. O. 56, D. Cal., April 2.)

Par. 2, S. O. 8, c. s. D. G., is modified so as to read: Leave for 14 days is granted Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 10, D. G., April 4.)

The leave granted Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg., is extended 10 days. (S. O. 11, D. G., April 6.)

Lieut. Col. William A. Marrye, Ord. Dept., will visit the works of the Tredegar Company, at Richmond, Va., on April 30, May 15 and 30, and June 15 and 30, 1898,

and the works of the Petersburg Iron Works Company at Petersburg, Va., on April 15, May 15, and June 15, 1898, on official business pertaining to the inspection of cast iron projectiles. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as Signal Officer, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Illinois, and will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for assignment to duty as Assistant to the Signal Officer of that Department. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Capt. James C. Ayres is relieved from duty at Governors Island, New York, as a member of the Ordnance Board, and as inspector of seacoast carriages, and will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty in his office. Capt. Henry D. Borup is relieved from inspection duty at the works of Robt. Poole & Son Company, Baltimore, Md., and will proceed to and take station in New York City, relieving Capt. Ayres of all inspection duty. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed twelve visits during the months of April, May and June, 1898, to the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of 8-inch disappearing carriages. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

The retirement from active service, by the President, on April 10, 1898, of Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen., by operation of law, is announced. (H. Q. A., April 11.)

Sergt. Lewis C. Singleton, Signal Corps, at these Headquarters, will proceed to Tybee Island, Ga., for duty as telegraph operator at that post. (S. O. 14, D. G., April 11.)

Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Chief Paymr. of the Dept. of the Gulf, will, in addition to the payments previously directed, pay by check or currency shipped by express, the troops at Fort St. Philip, La., on the muster of March 31, 1898. (S. O. 12, D. G., April 8.)

So much of par. 2, S. O. 79, April 5, 1898, H. Q. A., as requires Capt. George W. Goethals, C. E., to report for duty at the U. S. M. A. West Point, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1898, is so amended as to direct him to report there Sept. 20, 1898; and 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, C. E., on being relieved from duty at the Academy, will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. Thomas H. Handbury, and will proceed at once to and take station at Savannah, Ga., and report in person to Capt. Cassius E. Gillette for temporary duty under his immediate orders. Addl. 2d Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. Charles W. Raymond, and will report in person, at once, to the C. O., Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the U. S. Engineering School. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

Capt. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A. West Point, N. Y., and will report at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty at that post. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Q. M., will proceed from Chicago, Illinois, to Lathrop, Mo., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the Army. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed six visits to the Carpenter Steel Works, at Reading, Pa., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of projectiles. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

Corpl. Thomas Colbert and five privates, Co. C, Battalion of Engineers, are attached to Battery D, 4th Art., for quarters and rations. (Fort McHenry, April 7.)

2d Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, C. E., is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the U. S. Engineering School, and will take station at Norfolk, Va., and report to Capt. Thomas L. Casey, C. E., for duty under his immediate orders. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

The following transfers are made: Acting Hosp. Stwd. Clinton F. Henderson, now at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to Columbus Barracks, O.; Acting Hosp. Stwd. Clarence B. Hodgdon, now at Columbus Barracks, O., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

1st Lieut. William W. Harris, C. E., is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. James G. Warren, C. E., and will proceed at once to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

The following changes of station of members of the Hospital Corps are ordered: Hosp. Stwd. Daniel Millen, from Fort Ringgold to Fort Bliss, Tex.; Hosp. Stwd. Charles Smit, from Fort Bliss to Fort Ringgold, Tex.; Pvt. Walter M. Johnson, from Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., to Sullivan Island, S. C. (S. O. 12, D. G., April 8.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, O. D., will make not to exceed six visits to the works of the Morgan Engineering Company, at Alliance, O., via Cleveland, O., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of disappearing carriages by that company. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

1st Lieut. Henry Jervy, C. E., is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. William L. Marshall, C. E., and will proceed, at once, and take station at New Orleans, La., and report to Maj. Jas. B. Quinn, C. E., for duty. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. E. L. Munson, Asst. Surg. (Fort Adams, April 8.)

Addl. 2d Lieut. William D. Connor, C. E., is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., and will proceed at once to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with Battalion of Engineers and at the U. S. Engineering School. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Maj. Wells Willard, C. S., while performing the duties of Chief Commissary, Dept. of the East, is relieved from duty as assistant in the office of the Purchasing Commissary in New York City. He will retain station in that city. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, O. D., will proceed to the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of 12-inch disappearing carriages. (H. Q. A., April 11.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, O. D., will proceed from Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to the works of the Giant Powder Company, of California, and from Benicia Arsenal to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on official business. (H. Q. A., April 11.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. Allen M. Smith, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 80, D. E., April 14.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Maj. William M. Wallace, 2d Cav., Fort Wingate, N. M., is appointed a special inspector. He will proceed immediately to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and there inspect all unserviceable public property. (S. O. 36, D. Cal., April 2.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

1st Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d Cav., will distribute pay on March muster. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 6.)

Corpl. Otto Groneman, C. 3d Cav., will proceed to Oneonta, N. Y., to arrest a deserter. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 9.)

Col. S. B. M. Young, 3d Cav., hereby assumes command of the post. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 14.)

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav. (S. O. 48, D. D., April 7.)

So much of S. O. 61, March 15, 1898, H. Q. A., as relieves 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, 4th Cav., from the U. S. Inf. and Cav. School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 1, 1898, is amended to take effect upon the completion of the annual examination in June, 1898. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James G. Harbord, 5th Cav., is further extended one day. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Corpl. H. Brown, H. 6th Cav., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Myer, April 8.)

8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Q. M. 8th Cav., is further extended 13 days. (S. O. 47, D. D., April 6.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Henry W. Sprole, 8th Cav., to take effect from the date of his relief from duty as Acting Indian Agent at Fort Peck Agency, Mont. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID FERRY.

2d Lieut. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Washakie, Wyo., and will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

2d Lieut. George Vidmer, 10th Cav., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Keogh, Mont., during the trial of Pvt. Wm. L. White, Troop E, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, 10th Cav., is appointed Judge Advocate of said court for the trial of this case only. (S. O. 45, D. D., April 4.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 45, D. D., April 4.)

Pvt. Miller Reed, of Troop I, 10th Cav., was on April 1 appointed Corporal, vice Smith, reduced.

Par. 10, G. O. 13, c. s., post of Fort Assiniboine, Mont., assigning 1st Lieut. C. O. Johnson, 10th U. S. Cav., to temporary duty with Troop K, of his regiment, is revoked.

2d Lieut. Paul Reisinger, 10th U. S. Cav., is assigned to temporary duty with Troop C, of his regiment.

Col. Henry, 10th Cav., directs that on and after April 17 the following signals will be observed: Red Flag—Dismounted drill; no retreat formation. White Flag—Overcoats. Red and White Flag (red on top)—Regimental formation. Red and White Flag (white on top)—Regimental formation, full dress, saber only, on belt. The flag will be displayed before the hours of duty. In case of weather of no doubt of inclemency, no display will be made, but dismounted drill will be had, and corresponding calls sounded. Col. Henry also announces the following programme of exercises in the open for the summer:

Mounted drill will commence April 17. Commencing May 9, there will be daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, squadron parades, followed by passage in review at a trot and gallop. Twice a week there will be squadron drills, the other three drills being left to troop commanders. Signal drill will take place daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, during the months of June and July. The month of June is designated for the individual and skirmish target practice for the infantry and third squadron and the month of July for the second squadron. The month preceding target practice, men will be practiced in the pointing and aiming drills and gallery practice. The month of August is designated for pistol firings by the cavalry. The month of September, or such part of it as may be indicated, is designated for the practice march. During the season a detachment of cavalry, under Lieut. Rockenbach, and one of infantry, under Lieut. Wilder, will be instructed in the service of the Hotchkiss, Gatling and field guns.

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Maj. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., will supervise payment of troops on muster of March 31. (Fort Monroe, April 7.)

1st Lieut. J. P. Wesser, 1st Art., is, in addition to his other duties, assigned as instructor in the department of military engineering. (Fort Monroe, April 6.)

The following transfers are made in the 1st Art.: 2d Lieut. Frank E. Harris, from Light Battery E to Battery D; 2d Lieut. James A. Shipton, from Battery D to Battery F. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Corpl. C. E. West has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. E. P. Egan appointed Corporal in Battery B, 2d Art.

Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., is appointed Exchange Officer and 1st Lieut. E. H. Catlin is appointed Commissary. (Fort Warren, April 8.)

1st Lieut. G. F. Barney, Q. M., 2d Art., is appointed Post Quartermaster and Commissary, Treasurer, etc. (Fort Adams, April 13.)

Maj. John W. Dillenback, 2d Art., having reported by telegraph, is assigned to Fort Adams, R. I., for station. (S. O. 80, D. E., April 14.)

Pvt. J. Greene, K, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal. Corpls. C. McDonald and W. H. Baldwin, promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. W. Borchard, appointed Corporal in Battery M.

Sergt. W. Jones, K, 2d Art., having been appointed 1st Sergeant, is relieved as Provost Sergeant. (Fort Schuyler, April 13.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, April 9.)

Corpl. John O'Brien has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corpl. G. H. Williams appointed Corporal in Light Battery F, 2d Art.

2d Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, 2d Art., will be relieved from duty with the 1st Art., and will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

The following transfers are made in the 2d Art.: 1st Lieut. George F. Barney, from Battery K to Battery H; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Parker, from Battery L to Battery G; 1st Lieut. Ernest Hinds, from Battery I to Battery K. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

The following named enlisted men of Battery I, 2d Art., now at Fort Monroe, Va., are transferred to the batteries designated after their names, and stationed at the same post: Pvt. John Driscoll, Frank Stibor and Charles Tully, to Battery F, 6th Art.; Pvt. Joseph Giachetti, Edward Johnson, Joseph Kemp and Albert E. Madisen, to Battery H, 6th Art. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

2d Lieut. J. L. Knowlton, 2d Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Trumbull, April 12.)

Sergt. E. R. Neville, B, 2d Art., will proceed to Dutch Island for temporary duty as Acting Ordnance Sergeant. (Fort Adams, April 10.)

1st Lieut. Ernest Hind, 2d Art., will distribute pay on March muster. (Fort Caswell, April 9.)



**3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.**

1st Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., will proceed to the works of Warner & Swasey, at Cleveland, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the construction of the new range and position finder for use at Fort Monroe, Va. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

So much of par. 4, S. O. 50, March 2, 1898, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. Maurice G. Kravenbuhl, 3d Art., to remain on duty with the 2d Art. until July 1, 1898, is amended to direct him to remain on duty with that regiment until relieved under the requirements of par. 2, S. O. 79, April 5, 1898, H. Q. A. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Battery I (Danes'), 3d Art., will proceed March 29 to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty as part of the garrison of the Fort Point fortifications. (S. O. 25, D. Cal., March 28.)

The detachment from Battery G, 3d Art., engaged in mounting guns on the Presidio Reservation will be relieved from that duty March 29, and returned to Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 25, D. Cal., March 28.)

**4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.**

Sergt. John J. O'Keefe, Battery D, 4th Art., now at Fort McHenry, Md., is transferred as a private to the 6th Art., stationed at the same post. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., is assigned to Battalion of his regiment at post. (Fort McHenry, April 11.)

Sergt. W. Scully, 4th Art., is detailed Overseer in Q. M. D. (Fort Delaware, April 11.)

2d Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th Art., is transferred from Battery C to Battery E, of that regiment. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

Maj. James M. Lancaster and Capt. William Ennis, 4th Art., are detailed as members of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at the Army Museum Building, Washington, D. C., on April 12, 1898, for service therewith only during the examination of such officers as may have been reported by the Board as physically disqualified for promotion. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

2d Lieut. L. S. Miller, 4th Art., is detailed Post Adjutant, Ordnance, Signal and Recruiting Officer. (Fort Washington, April 13.)

Corpl. J. Leary has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. W. Laing appointed Corporal in Battery C, 4th Art.; Corpl. J. G. Dunn, to Sergeant in Battery G.

Corpl. L. A. Bryan has been promoted Sergeant in I, 4th Art.

**5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.**

Brig. Gen. Shafter, the Department of California Commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. John D. Miley, 5th Art., Aide, will proceed to San Diego Barracks and Ballast Point, Cal., for the purpose of making inspections thereat. (S. O. 27, D. Cal., April 1.)

Corpls. F. Dunn and F. Kessler, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Columbus as witnesses before G. C. M. (Fort Hancock, April 11.)

Sergt. G. H. Miller, B, 5th Art., will return to Fort Slocum. (Fort Columbus, April 8.)

2d Lieut. C. H. Arnold, J, 5th Art., is granted three days' leave. (Fort Hancock, April 9.)

Corpls. R. H. Duncan and P. Egan have been promoted Sergeants, and Lance Corpls. F. W. Townsend and Prys. C. L. Fordham and W. R. Taylor appointed Corporals in G, 5th Art.

Corpl. Martin Novak, C, 5th Art., having re-enlisted, his rank is continued from January 3, 1897. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 17.)

1st Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th Art., is in addition to his other duties assigned as Instructor in the Departments of Artillery and of Ballistics. (Fort Monroe, April 6.)

Sergt. John Marine, K, 5th Art., will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Wadsworth, April 7.)

Artificer S. J. Keely has been appointed Corporal in Battery E, 5th Art. Corpl. C. White promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corpl. A. R. Sweet and Pvt. G. Winger appointed Corporals in Battery F. Corpl. A. R. Maynard promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. Thos. Bennett appointed Corporal in Battery M. Sergt. Thos. Gaskins, I, 5th Art., will conduct a soldier to the Insane Asylum. (Fort Hamilton, April 7.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, April 15.)

**6th ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.**

2d Lieut. S. F. Bottoms, 6th Art., will take command of Battery M. (Fort Hamilton, April 10.)

The following named enlisted men, now at Fort Monroe, Va., are transferred to the 6th Art., and will be assigned to batteries stationed at that post: Prys. Ottavio Violini, Battery F, 1st Art.; Frank Mahlmann and Albert R. Mitchell, Battery I, 1st Art.; Hugo Kipper and Charles M. Harris, Battery K, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

The following named officers will proceed at once to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty with the 6th Art.: 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Wilson, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Foster, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

The following named enlisted men are transferred as privates to the 6th Art., and will be sent to the headquarters of that regiment, Fort McHenry, Maryland, for assignment to batteries stationed at that post: Prys. John Reed and Herman A. Schendel, Troop C, and Trumpeter William Harvey, Troop G, 1st Cav., Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Prys. William S. Allen and Stephen B. Park, Troop K, 2d Cav., Fort Wingate, New Mexico; Prys. Henry Huddell and Perry Vervair, Co. E, 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Pvt. Samuel M. Pollard, Co. E, 19th Inf., Fort Brady, Michigan; Pvt. John V. Leonard, Co. E, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Nebraska. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

Pvt. John J. O'Keefe, 6th Art., has been appointed Sergt. Maj. of the regiment. 1st Lieut. C. D. Palmer, 6th Art., is appointed Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort McHenry, April 9.)

1st Lieut. and Adj. Charles S. Menoher, 6th Art., is appointed Adjutant and R. O. of post. (Fort McHenry, April 11.)

Maj. William P. Vose, 6th Art., is assigned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for station. (S. O. 80, D. E., April 14.)

**7th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.**

The following named officers will proceed at once to Fort Slocum, New York, and report to the C. O. 7th Art., for duty with that regiment: 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. William A. Simpson, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. William R. Hamilton, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. John V. White, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

The following named enlisted men of the 9th Inf., now at Madison Barracks, New York, are transferred to the 7th Art.: Prys. Hugh J. Eaton, Thomas J. Hanlan and James A. Walsh, Co. A; Prys. Daniel O'Connell and John Murphy, Co. B; Charles Reese, Co. C; John Reardon and William H. Bower, Co. D; Joseph Charles, Charles Halbwachs, and Henry Hermie, Co. F; Clarence E. Cooper, Jacob A. Eastner and Thomas Holmes, Co. G; Mike Stepan, Co. H, and Pvt. Eugene L. Sullivan, Band. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

2d Lieut. F. E. Johnston, 7th Art., is temporarily assigned to Battery L. (Fort Slocum, April 10.)

Corp. G. M. Williams, G, 7th Art., has been pro-

moted Sergeant; Lance Corpl. C. J. Isley and Pvt. John Imhof, H, appointed Corporals.

Prys. A. Cochran and J. H. Lang, have been appointed Corporals in E, 7th Art.

**1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.**

2d Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st Inf., will proceed at once to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person to Capt. Thomas L. Casey, C, of E., for temporary duty under his immediate orders. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

**2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.**

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about April 25, 1898, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. John L. Hines, 2d Inf. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., on duty connected with the departure and outfitting of expeditions for exploring Alaska, and will there join his Expedition No. 2. (S. O. 57, D. Col., April 4.)

**3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.**

Maj. James M. J. Sanno and Capt. Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., are authorized to proceed to Hagar, Wis., and return, with a view to ascertaining if a tract of land suitable for a target range can be found in the vicinity thereof. (S. O. 48, D. D., April 7.)

**5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.**

The following transfers are made in the 5th Inf.: 2d Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, from Co. C to Co. K; 2d Lieut. John F. Madden, from Co. K to Co. G; 2d Lieut. Americus Mitchell, from Co. G to Co. C. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

**6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.**

The following transfers are made in the 6th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, from Co. C to Co. H; 1st Lieut. Jules G. Ord, from Co. H to Co. C. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

1st Lieut. William C. Bennett, Adj. 6th Inf., is relieved from further duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Thomas, Ky., by par. 2, S. O. 4, C. S., D. L. (S. O. 13, D. L., April 6.)

**7th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DANIEL W. BENHAM.**

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, 7th Inf., is extended three months, on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

**8th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JAMES J. VAN HORN.**

The leave granted 1st Lieut. J. R. Seyburn, 8th Inf., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 38, D. Col., April 5.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about April 10, is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Welsh, 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. A. 38, D. Col., April 5.)

**9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.**

The ordinary leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf., is changed to sick leave of absence, to date from March 8, 1898. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

Lance Corpl. S. F. Whipps, C, 9th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf. (Madison Bks., April 7.)

**11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSEY.**

1st Lieut. Charles L. Collins, 11th Inf., was on April 4 relieved as Adjutant of the regiment, and 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hirst appointed Adjutant in his stead.

**12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.**

Pvt. Walter F. Valentine, 12th Inf., was on April appointed Corporal, vice Young, appointed Sergeant Major.

**13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.**

Lance Corpl. L. K. Davis, E, 13th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

1st Lieut. M. B. Saffold, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, April 10.)

Artificer Mathew Doyle, C, 13th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

**15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.**

To enable him to act as counsel, 1st Lieut. Alexander R. Piper, 15th Inf., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Bayard, N. M., by par. 2, S. O. 14, C. S., these Headquarters, during the trial of Pvt. Frank P. Noble, Troop A, 7th Cav. only. (S. O. 38, D. Col., April 5.)

**16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.**

1st Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, 16th Inf., is relieved as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Sherman, Idaho. (S. O. 58, D. Colum., April 6.)

1st Lieut. Charles P. George, Adj. 16th Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort Sherman, Idaho. (S. O. 58, D. Colum., April 6.)

**19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNIDER.**

Capt. Cornelius Gardener, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Michigan, and will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

**21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.**

The authorized enlisted strength of the 21st Inf., having been reduced to 517 men, the maximum enlisted strength of companies of this regiment, after subtracting the number authorized for the Regimental Band, will until further orders be as follows: Regimental Non-Commissioned Staff, 5; Regimental Band, 21; Co. A, 61; Co. B, 61; Co. C, 62; Co. D, 61; Co. E, 62; Co. F, 61; Co. G, 61; Co. H, 62. Total enlisted strength of regiment, 517.

The following promotion and appointment was on April 7 made in Co. H, 21st Inf.: To be Sergeant, Corp. Frederick Hutfils, vice Meyer, reduced; to be Corporal, Lance Corp. William J. Floud, vice Hutfils, promoted. Pvt. John Mara, Co. E, 21st Inf., was on April 9 appointed Sergeant, vice Blood, discharged. Maj. John N. Coe, 21st Inf., is assigned in command of the 1st Battalion and Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, 21st Inf., in command of the 2d Battalion of this regiment. Capt. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., will relieve Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, 21st Inf., from command of Co. F, 21st Inf. (G. O. 9, 21st Inf.)

2d Lieut. W. M. Morrow, 21st Inf., is appointed Signal, Ordnance, Engineer and Range Officer. (Plattsburg Barracks, April 11.)

Sergt. Philip Gallagher, Co. B, 21st Inf., has been appointed Color Sergeant.

Sergt. Philip Gallagher, Co. B, 21st Inf., was on April 12 appointed Color Sergt. Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf., having returned from leave, will take command of Co. D. (Plattsburg Barracks, April 6.)

Corp. F. Hutfils has been promoted Sergt. and Lance Corp. W. J. Floud appointed Corporal in Co. H, 21st Inf.

1st Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., is detailed Commissary for the command in the event of a move. (Plattsburg Barracks, April 9.)

Pvt. John Mara, E, 21st Inf., has been appointed Sergeant, 2d Lieut. W. M. Morrow, 21st Inf., is hereby appointed Signal, Ordnance and Engineer Officer of regiment should it leave the post. (Plattsburg Barracks, April 11.)

Maj. J. N. Coe, 21st Inf., is assigned to command of the 1st Battalion, and Capt. E. W. Stone, of the 2d.

Capt. H. L. Bailey will relieve Capt. Stone of the command of Co. F. (Plattsburg Barracks, April 11.)

**23d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.**

Lance Corpl. Edward L. Henry, Co. C, 23d Inf., was on April 10 appointed Corporal, vice Maney, reduced, and Lance Corpl. Lawrence Graebing, Co. A, was appointed Corporal, vice Baker, transferred.

**25th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.**

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Henry P. Ritzius, 25th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 46, D. D., April 5.)

**ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.**

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Lieut. Col. George W. Davis (promoted from Major, 9th Inf.), to the 14th Inf., to date from March 25, 1898, vice Russell, retired. Maj. William H. Boyle (promoted from Capt., 21st Inf.), to the 9th Inf., to date from March 25, 1898, vice Davis, promoted. Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet (promoted from 1st Lieut., 10th Inf.), to the 10th Inf., Co. G, to date from March 8, 1898, vice Burbank, deceased. Capt. Eaton A. Edwards (promoted from 1st Lieut., 25th Inf.), to the 25th Inf., Co. K, to date from March 10, 1898, vice Andrews, appointed Maj., Asst. Adj. Gen. Capt. William L. Buck (promoted from 1st Lieut., 13th Inf.), to the 13th Inf., Co. I, to date from March 23, 1898, vice Bishop, retired. Capt. Solomon E. Sparrow (promoted from 1st Lieut., 21st Inf.), to the 21st Inf., Co. K, to date from March 25, 1898, vice Boyle, promoted. 1st Lieut. Harry A. Smith (promoted from 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.), to the 5th Inf., Co. H, to date from March 5, 1898, vice Kalk, deceased. 1st Lieut. Hollis C. Clark (promoted from 2d Lieut., 23d Inf.), to the 10th Inf., Co. A, to date from March 8, 1898, vice Van Vliet, promoted. 1st Lieut. George C. Saffarans (promoted from 2d Lieut., 6th Inf.), to the 25th Inf., Co. F, to date from March 10, 1898, vice Edwards, promoted. He will proceed to join his company. 1st Lieutenant Palmer E. Pierce (promoted from 2d Lieut., 6th Inf.), to the 13th Inf., Co. K, to date from March 23, 1898, vice Buck, promoted. 1st Lieut. Luis Wahl (promoted from 2d Lieut., 5th Inf.), to the 21st Inf., Co. H, to date from March 25, 1898, vice Sparrow, promoted. Additional 2d Lieut. Henry Abbot, 20th Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., Co. K, March 5, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Smith, promoted. Additional 2d Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, 8th Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieut., 23d Inf., Co. K, March 8, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Clark, promoted. Add. 2d Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, 12th Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieut., 11th Inf., Co. F, March 8, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Johnson, transferred to the 7th Art. Additional 2d Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 24th Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieut., 20th Inf., Co. H, March 8, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Conklin, transferred to the 7th Art. Additional 2d Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, 9th Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieut., 15th Inf., Co. H, March 8, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Koehler, transferred to the 6th Art. Additional 2d Lieut. John G. Workiser, 2d Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieut., 19th Inf., Co. K, March 8, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice J. F. Brady, transferred to the 7th Art. Additional 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Bridges, 6th Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieut., 22d Inf., Co. H, March 8, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Applewhite, transferred to the 6th Art. Lieuts. Abbot, Collins, Welch, and Barlow will remain on duty with the regiments with which they are now serving, respectively, until July 1, 1898, when, in the absence of further orders, they will proceed to join their proper stations. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Maj. Charles Morris (promoted from Captain, 5th Art., vice Randolph, promoted), to the 7th Art., to date from March 8, 1898; Maj. Julius W. MacMurray (promoted from Captain, 1st Art.), to the 5th Art., to date from March 8, 1898, vice McCrea, promoted. He will proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned on the expiration of his present sick leave; Maj. J. W. Dillenback (promoted from Capt. 1st Art.), to the 2d Art., to date from March 8, 1898, vice Smith, promoted; Capt. T. R. Adams (promoted from 1st Lieut. 5th Art.), to the 5th Art., Battery H, to date from March 8, 1898, vice Crabb, retired. He will proceed to join his battery; Capt. John A. Lundeen (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 4th Art., vice Morris, promoted), to the 7th Art., to date from March 8, 1898. He will join his regiment at Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Capt. Medorem Crawford (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 2d Art.), to the 1st Art., Battery L, to date from March 8, 1898, vice MacMurray, promoted. He will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

**ARMY NOMINATIONS.**

APRIL 12.—1st Lieut. James Waterman Watson, 10th Cav., to be Captain, Jan. 11, 1898, vice Nordstrom, 10th Cav., deceased.

1st Lieut. Percy Edwards Trippe, 10th Cav., to be Captain, March 11, 1898, vice Evans, 10th Cav., retired.

2d Lieut. Richard Larremore Livermore, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 11, 1898, vice Watson, 10th Cav., promoted.

2d Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1898, vice West, 6th Cav., appointed Commissary, who resigns his line commission.

2d Lieut. Robert J. Fleming, 7th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 11, 1898, vice Trippe, 10th Cav., promoted.

Rev. J. H. Sutherland, of West Virginia, to be Post Chaplain, April 4, vice Scott, retired.

The Rev. Dwight Galloway, of New Jersey, to be Chaplain, April 4, 1898, vice Hubbard, retired.

1st Lieut. Charles Richard Tyler, 16th Inf., to be Captain, April 6, 1898, vice Witherell, 19th Inf., retired.

2d Lieut. William Payne Jackson, 24th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 29, 1898, vice Niskern, 2d Inf., appointed Commissary of Subsistence, who resigns his line commission.

2d Lieut. Albert Bernard Donworth, 14th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, April 6, 1898, vice Tyler, 16th Inf., promoted.

Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg., to be Deputy Surgeon General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, April 10, 1898, vice Huntington, retired.

Capt. George McCreery, Asst. Surg., to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major, April 10, 1898, vice Lippincott, promoted.

APRIL 12.—Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg., to be Deputy Surgeon General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. George McCreery, Asst. Surg., to be Major and Surgeon.

1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, 16th Inf., to be Captain.

2d Lieuts. William P. Jackson, 24th Inf., and A. B. Donworth, 14th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenants.

**RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.**

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Saddler Sergt. Otto Volt, 7th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz. Territory; 1st Sergt. John W. Strait, Troop I, 5th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

(For additional Army Orders see page 632.)



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A Navy officer, who is now in London, says in a letter  
just received: "People over here are very anxious about  
the welfare of Uncle Sam. Never knew such a desire  
for closer relationship as at present developed among all  
classes. It used to be Yankee this and Yankee that, now  
it is our 'brother Americans.'"

Gratifying returns are being received by the Depart-  
ment from enlistment rendezvous. The authorities  
say that a class of men is being obtained fully equal to  
that which would be secured in time of peace. The  
complements of the men-of-war on duty on the Atlantic  
coast are rapidly being filled up and crews are being  
formed for the cruisers New Orleans, Newark, Charles-  
ton and Philadelphia and auxiliary vessels being con-  
verted.

Speaking of the National Guard generally, official data  
shows that the equipment in 1897, though in slightly  
better shape than the year before, is still far from com-  
plete. Guard duty was performed in a manner far  
from satisfactory. There was a marked increase in the  
amount of outpost duty. Many of the States have very  
complete and efficient regimental hospital and ambulance  
corps. Signal corps are reported as organized in a num-  
ber of States. Thirty-one out of the thirty-nine States  
having artillery organizations have one or more Gatling  
guns. Many of the States have the 3.2-inch B. L. rifles,  
but a large proportion of the artillery armament is old  
and out of date, and the artillery harness in bad condi-  
tion. The infantry and cavalry are armed with the  
Springfield rifles and carbines of .45 caliber.



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case of war, will make them invaluable to the United  
States Government. On board the speedy yachts and  
revenue cutters, during picket duty along the coast,  
watching for the approach of the enemy's fleet, hun-  
dreds of these pigeons will be kept in large wicker bas-  
kets, under the care of an experienced person. Each  
bird has a number on its leg band, indicating the loft  
to which it will fly to when liberated.

When the enemy's fleet is sighted, several of these  
birds will be sent out with dispatches to the Command-  
ant of the nearest Navy Yard, and thence to the Secre-  
tary of the Navy by telegraph, informing him of the  
number of the enemy's ships coming and about what  
place we could mobilize our fleet and intercept them  
before they could reach the coast.

It will take four and one-half hours to carry a mes-  
sage from 200 miles at sea to the home loft; thus the  
Secretary of the Navy will be notified 18 hours previous  
to the arrival of the enemy's ships, this giving time to  
prepare for the conflict. Otherwise the Navy Depart-  
ment would not know of the arrival or the strength of  
the enemy until the patrol boat arrived with the in-  
formation. These pigeons fly at the rate of 30 to 60  
miles an hour.

The training of these birds for this work is very se-  
vere, they being flown singly and in pairs, usually a slow  
bird with a speedy one, from 10 to 400 miles distant  
from the home loft. This method of training was put  
in use lately at the Naval Homing Pigeon Service, New  
York Navy Yard, under the management of Mr. How-  
ard Carter, the pigeon expert. He soon found that the  
old style of training pigeons, by taking a basket full  
and liberating them at varying distances up to 500

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miles, did not give satisfactory results. A bird pre-  
viously flown in a lot of 15 to 20, making good speed  
when trained, never flew with satisfaction when liber-  
ated singly with dispatches from a battleship. Some  
became timid and bewildered, and sometimes would not  
leave the ship; others circled around a long time before  
they would leave for the home loft.

To remedy this, Mr. Carter began training the birds  
under his care by flying them singly and in pairs. When  
these birds so trained are put aboard ships for official  
work, they do not delay in getting their bearings and  
start for home. This mode of training resulted in the  
New York loft breaking the record for distance in 1896  
for 150 miles, liberated from U. S. S. Annapolis and  
U. S. S. Texas.

From the eastern extremity of the coast of Maine to  
Race Point on Cape Cod is 415 miles. From Monomoy—  
the elbow of Cape Cod—to Montauk Point, the east end  
of Long Island, is 110 miles. The ocean shore of Long  
Island is 120 miles in length, and that of New Jersey  
130 miles. From Cape May, the southern extremity of  
New Jersey, to Cape Charles, at the entrance to Hamp-  
ton Roads, is 116 miles, and from Cape Charles to Cape  
Hatteras 121 miles. From Hatteras to Cape Fear, along  
the coast of North Carolina, is 175 miles, and from  
Cape Fear to the mouth of the Savannah River, along  
the coast of South Carolina is 200 miles. From Savan-  
nah River along the coast of Georgia to Cumberland  
Point is 100 miles, and from there along to Key West  
is 500 miles. This makes altogether a coast line on the  
Atlantic of 1,987 miles. Along this line are scattered  
165 life saving stations, or an average of one to every  
twelve miles, furnishing a series of patrols to watch for  
signs of the approach of a possible enemy.

Mr. Handy, in the House of Representatives, intro-  
duced last week a bill (H. R. 9675) providing for the  
organization of the Inspector General's Department. The  
first section of the bill minutely details the functions of  
that Department and vests their discharge exclusively  
in the officers commissioned in the same. There is not  
one item in this section which is not susceptible of be-  
ing regulated by the President, either under his powers  
under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief, or under  
the constitutional provision provided that "he shall take  
care that the laws be faithfully executed." In the dis-  
charge of the first-named function the Constitution gives  
him unhindered control with which Congress cannot leg-  
ally interfere and in respect to the second function  
Congress, as a rule, has left him untrammelled in the  
choice of methods necessary to be employed in the dis-  
charge of such minor details of administration as those  
mentioned in the proposed legislation. We do not wish  
to be understood as opposing a proper organization of  
the Inspector General's Department, but it seems to us  
improper and unwise to restrict the President in the  
minor means and methods to be employed in the dis-  
charge of his legitimate functions as Commander-in-  
Chief, or as Executive of the nation. It must not be  
forgotten that the restrictions placed upon the Presi-  
dent, in this connection, extend to the General Officers  
whom under him exercise power of command.

A Japanese paper, "The Gorodzu Choho," in its issue  
of March 2, thus vaunteth itself: "Japan with Europe in  
general regards America with very haughty contempt.  
We say there is nothing great and noble in America, no  
great philosophers, no great poets, no great statesmen,  
etc. And as it has no battleships to be compared with  
our Fuji and Yashima, and no philosophers to be com-  
pared with our philosophers, our conception of America  
is a huge mammoth with sackfuls of gold and silver and  
nothing more. Japan is such an advanced country, and  
Japanese are such intellectual people, that it and they  
find nothing to admire in the Land of Washington and  
Lincoln."



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## OUR INDICTMENT AGAINST SPAIN.

Those who attempt, as Hon. E. J. Phelps has done, to show that Spain has always displayed a friendly disposition toward the United States conveniently forget the essential facts in the history of our dealings with that power on this side of the ocean. It is true that during the War of the Revolution we were indebted to Spain for friendly loans, and even before France gave us any encouragement the Spanish authorities at Havana secretly furnished the rebellious colonists with supplies; but the sole motive for this expression of apparent sympathy was hostility to England. Spain refused to join France in a treaty with us and the Spanish Bourbons made that treaty an occasion for offence against their kinsmen across the Pyrenees.

When it became evident that we were to secure our independence the Spanish instinct of hostility to free institutions prevailed. Every effort was made to deprive us of the advantages we had gained by war. Spain sought by alliance with England to secure for herself the territory south of the Ohio and west of the Alleghenies to the Pacific, agreeing in return to aid England in retaining control of our Northwestern territory.

Spain persistently refused to acknowledge the independence of the United States, or to enter into a treaty of alliance with us, except on the most degrading conditions. She demanded the exclusive right to navigate the Mississippi and invaded our territory by sending an armed expedition across it from St. Louis to attack an English outpost on our Northern frontier. On June 1, 1784, the Spanish governor of Louisiana entered into a treaty with McGalvray, the half-breed chief of the Cherokees, by which Spain agreed to furnish unlimited arms and ammunition to the Indians on condition that they should break up the infant American settlements west of the Alleghenies with the tomahawk and the scalping knife.

After the Revolution fifteen years were occupied in irritating negotiations before we could obtain any treaty with Spain, and this treaty was outrageously violated by closing the navigation of the Mississippi to American citizens, and otherwise.

In 1808 our relations with Spain were so strained that diplomatic intercourse with that country was suspended and continued suspended for seven years, or until 1815. When it was resumed a boundary controversy arose which continued until the signing of the treaty of 1819, after another period of most exasperating negotiation and delay.

Then came the dispute as to the interpretation of this treaty and the Spanish Government withheld its ratification until Oct. 24, 1820. John Quincy Adams, who was then Secretary of State, regarded his negotiation of the treaty as one of the most trying experiences of his long life and he declared that the Spanish Minister

Onís outwitted him by perpetuating a deliberate fraud on him.

When we bought Louisiana Spain set up unfounded claims to a portion of the territory which occasioned further annoyance and irritation. Finally, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana did all that he could to embarrass us in taking possession of our new domain. The treaty required that the Spanish should leave the ceded territory within three months; yet they held on to it for over a year and subjected our troops taking possession to great hardship for most of the comfortable quarters the Spaniards continued to occupy in defiance of their agreements. Spain had three times protested against the treaty which gave us the new territory, and she meant to deprive us, so far as she dared to do so, of the advantages its possession gave us.

Next followed the wars of Spain with her South American colonies, which involved us in difficulties with Spain, and during which great injuries were inflicted upon our commerce. After another tedious negotiation extending over seven years, it was agreed by the convention of 1834 that we should be paid twelve millions of reals, but it was only after much patient waiting that we finally secured payment of the bill.

The depredation upon our commerce by Spanish privateers at the close of the first Napoleonic war, the prompt recognition of belligerent rights during our Civil War, the sympathy and support she gave to Napoleon III. in his attempt to establish an empire on our borders, are among the evidences of unfriendliness on the part of Spain which will be recalled by those familiar with American history. These and the chronic Cuban troubles show that Spain is a most undesirable neighbor. We may succeed in patching up our present difficulties with her, but there can be but one way of finally settling them, and that is by the entire withdrawal of the Spanish flag from this side of the ocean. Such a solution of our difficulties may be offensive to Spanish pride, but it will in all material respects be as profitable to Spain as to us.

All experience teaches us that it is useless to negotiate with Spain. This means nothing but delay and the irritation that results from broken promises and disappointed hopes. Sound policy demands that we should determine upon our action and carry it to a conclusion whatever the consequences.

There is yet another and a crowning complaint against Spain and one that requires no argument. As the watchword of the Texans of 1836 was, "Remember the Alamo," so ours may now be:

Remember the Maine.

## CONGRESSIONAL IGNORANCE.

Perhaps it would be as well for the Hon. E. M. Benton, of Missouri, when he next makes a speech in Congress to choose for his topic some subject that he understands, if there is one to be found. Such a display of ignorant prejudice as appears in his speech on the Army bill in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, April 6, brings our national Legislature into disrepute and gives immense comfort to foreign enemies who hope to profit by the amazing ignorance displayed by some of our legislators in dealing with military matters. Whatever the argument concerning action in practical matters it should be based upon the recognition of well established facts. What has this war talk about liberally educated young men, "gamest blood," etc., to do with the question as to how we can make the best use of such military knowledge and military training as we have?

Given equal intelligence, is it not reasonable to assume that men who have devoted themselves for many years to the study of a particular profession should be better fitted to exercise its functions in a time of emergency, when the training which daily habit gives is all important, than those whose minds are absorbed with other pursuits, and whose interests in military matters is that of an amateur?

There is no gamier blood to be found anywhere than that in the ranks of the regular Army to-day. Every man in it is the result of a careful sifting by experts to secure the class of men who will make the best soldiers. The appearance of a man on the census roll is no indication of his warlike qualities. He may have liberal education and carry in his veins "the best and gamiest blood of the sovereign States of the Union," and yet lack the physical or mental qualities essential to the soldier. And even if these be not lacking, he does require the training for war which can alone be given by rigid, exact and unbending discipline. Whatever application we may make of them, these facts should be recognized in legislating for the Army and not ignorantly denied.

How utterly misinformed Mr. Benton is concerning the subject about which he talks so volubly is shown by this colloquy appearing in his speech:

"Mr. Maguire.—Is it not a fact that every private who enlists in the volunteer service has an opportunity to reach to the very highest position in the Army, while those who are in the United States Army—the regular Army—have no chance to rise above the grade of a non-commissioned officer?"

"Mr. Benton.—I thank the gentleman from California for the suggestion. It is true that in the regular Army promotions for private soldiers do not reach the commissioned officers."

The fact that the gentleman from California is equally ill-informed does not relieve Mr. Benton of responsibility. He should know, if he does not, that there are 267 officers in the Army at the present time who entered the military service as enlisted men, and 372 others in the line of the Army who were appointed to the Army direct from civil life, or after service with State troops.

This is forty per cent. of the whole number of officers in the line of the Army. Of nine general officers of the line, only one, Wesley Merritt, is a graduate of the Military Academy; all of the others saw their first service as officers of State troops. Of the officers following next in rank, the field officers of the line, thirty-one entered the military service as enlisted men, and ninety others from civil life. Only thirty of the field officers are graduates of the Military Academy. As these facts can be easily ascertained by anyone who has access to an Army Register, such a display of ignorance by men who assume to legislate for the Army is without excuse.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Benton asked:

"How many of the officers of the United States Army have ever seen any actual service in the field whatever? The list of officers, as a rule, is made up of young men who have come out of West Point, nine-tenths of whom never saw or felt a battle. Fully one-half of them were born since the war between the States."

Again, Mr. Benton is mistaken in saying that the officers of the regular Army have had no war service, though if it were true we cannot see why this would put them at a disadvantage, as compared with officers of the National Guard. An examination of the Army Register for 1898 will show that there are now in the Army 468 officers who served in the Civil War, and there are many others who have had, as have had most of these veterans, a valuable experience in the field against Indians. There is not a single corps or regiment in the Army which does not include among its officers veterans of the war; even the chaplains having ten veterans on their roster. One regiment, the 2d Art., has sixteen officers with war experience, the 3d Art. has fifteen, the 4th and 5th each eleven and the 1st nine. In the ten regiments of cavalry there are fifty-seven veterans and in the twenty-five regiments of infantry 178. Altogether there are 171 officers of war experience in the staff and 297 in the line of the Army. The officers with war service number 21.5 per cent. of the whole.

No one disputes that we should have to depend in the case of a war calling for large numbers of men upon our volunteers, and there are no doubt advantages in the way of patriotic training, etc., in doing so. Yet, it is obvious that to call for volunteers will add very largely to the cost of the war. The pay of officers and enlisted men, with the Army as it is, is \$7,670,068.86. To double the force of enlisted men, by adding 26,000, would cost \$4,604,733.31, and would not add a dollar to the cost for officers. To officer a corresponding force of 26,000 volunteers would involve an additional cost of \$3,005,335.55 for officers. With a regular Army of, say, 50,000 men, we should be ready for immediate action, and should gain time to organize a necessary force of National Guardsmen. It may be said, indeed, it has been said, that we cannot find 26,000 men to enlist in the regular Army. We certainly shall not find them while we limit the size of the regular Army to its present dimensions, and make it impossible to accept recruits who may offer in excess of that number.

If we have war with Spain it will probably drag over many years, or we shall, at least, be in a state of quasi war for many years, and be compelled to maintain our Army and Navy on a war footing. Spain may be driven from Cuba, but we cannot compel her to acknowledge her defeat or to make peace with us. This is shown by our experience on many occasions during the past century. Does Mr. Belknap propose that the young men of the National Guard shall be kept indefinitely in the service to the great injury of their prospects in life? Even patriotism should be expended wisely and it is not right to take advantage of the zeal of young men who volunteer for service without any just appreciation of what this involves, and who are offering to their country much more than they can afford to give and much more than she needs to ask.

In the House April 8 the Military Affairs Committee unanimously reported the Odell bill granting permission for the building of a Catholic chapel on the Government reservation at West Point. This bill has been before the committee in various forms for two years. A general bill covering all the reservations and religions was defeated. This special bill, growing out of the particular conditions at West Point, met with no opposition.

S. R. 140, Mr. Gallinger, authorizes the President to use the United States marine hospitals and the hospitals and barracks at the United States quarantine stations in time of war for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy.

H. V. Boynton in an article in the New York "Sun," shows how fortunate the Government is, as it suddenly faces war, in the ownership of such a ground for the assembling, instruction, and maneuvering of troops as the Chickamauga Park reservation proves to be. Under the act of Congress making the park a national maneuvering ground, and authorizing the Secretary of War to assemble there such a portion of the regular Army as he may choose, and also to allow and arrange for the concentration and instruction of the National Guard, it was the intention to inaugurate such use of the reservation during the coming season. The Adjutant-General of the Army was considering what should be done in this direction, and the troops of several States were looking forward to summer or autumn camping at the park. Suddenly the practical uses of actual war have set these plans aside, and replaced them by others which involve the concentration of armies and their preparation for battle. Thus every camp in this great field, where 50,000 soldiers can be established in tents and easily maneuvered, will have its thrilling and inspiring history. The soldiers now assembling will be roused to emulate the heroic fighting, the history of which they will find recorded at every turn.



## THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

Navy Dept., March 26, 1898.

Only the same returns will be required from auxiliary vessels as from torpedo boats. Officers attached to these vessels will not be required to have any uniform except service dress aboard ship with them.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 14.—1st Lieut. W. N. McKelvy, U. S. M. C., detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, N. Y., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. A. W. Catlin, U. S. M. C., ordered to proceed to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for duty at that station.

2d Lieut. L. J. Magill, U. S. M. C., detached from the U. S. S. Richmond, on the 16th inst., and ordered to report to Commandant Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., as the officer detailed to command the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Dixie.

1st Lieut. H. L. Draper, U. S. M. C., detached, on the 13th inst., from the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to report to Commandant Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., as the officer detailed to command the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Yosemite.

Lieut. Col. John S. Broome, U. S. M. C., retired, died at Binghamton, N. Y., on the 12th inst.

2d Lieut. P. M. Bannon, U. S. M. C., ordered to report to Commandant Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for temporary court martial duty.

2d Lieut. N. H. Hall, U. S. M. C., ordered to report to Commandant Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for temporary court martial duty.

1st Lieut. L. C. Lucas, U. S. M. C., ordered to Newport, R. I., to take charge of a detachment of marines en route to Navy Yard, New York.

A marine guard of 12 men ordered transferred to the U. S. S. Annapolis from Navy Yard, New York.

A marine guard, consisting of 1 officer and 40 enlisted men, detailed for the U. S. S. Yosemite.

A marine guard, consisting of 1 officer and 40 enlisted men, detailed for the U. S. S. Dixie.

A marine guard, consisting of one officer and 40 enlisted men, detailed for the U. S. S. Yankee.

A marine guard, consisting of 1 officer and 40 enlisted men, detailed for the U. S. S. Prairie.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 8.—Asst. Surg. W. H. Bucher, appointed Assistant Surgeon, April 5, 1898.

Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, appointed Civil Engineer from April 5, 1898.

Lieut. D. Daniels, died April 7, 1898.

P. A. Surg. L. W. Spratling, detached from Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered at once to the Columbia.

P. A. Surg. L. L. Von Wedekind, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered at once to the Minneapolis.

Asst. Surg. H. H. Haas, detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Texas.

Ensign A. A. McKethan, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered at once to the Saturn.

Ensign O. P. Jackson, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered at once to the Saturn.

Lieut. J. W. Stewart, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered at once to the Saturn.

Comdr. R. Rush, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command Armeria at once.

Comdr. S. W. Very, detached from Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to command Saturn at once.

Comdr. B. S. Richards, detached from the command of the Saturn and ordered at once to hospital, New York, for treatment.

Mate John Kenyon, detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Vermont in re examination electricians.

Comdr. C. H. West, ordered to League Island at once with the Princeton.

Comdr. W. L. Moore, appointed to additional duty as ordnance officer, Boston, and inspector of ordnance, Lynn, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, detached from the command of the Bache and ordered to duty at the Navy Department.

Asst. Surg. E. V. Armstrong, appointed Assistant Surgeon from April 5.

APRIL 8.—Naval Cadet D. W. Wurtzbaugh, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Armeria.

APRIL 9.—Lieut. J. T. Smith, detached from the Enterprise and ordered to Yosemite, April 13.

Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to Yosemite, April 13.

Lieut. H. P. Jones, detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to Yosemite April 13.

Ensign A. T. Chester, detached Franklin April 13 and to Yosemite same day.

Comdr. C. H. Davis, detached as superintendent Naval Observatory and to command Dixie April 18.

Lieut. G. A. Merriam, detached Naval Academy and to Dixie as executive officer April 18.

Lieut. R. O. Biter, detached charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, April 18, and to Dixie same day.

Lieut. J. M. Poyer, detached Navy Yard, Washington, and to Dixie April 18.

Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius, detached Vermont and to Dixie April 18.

Naval Cadet K. G. Castleman, detached Franklin April 18 and to Dixie same day.

Naval Cadet G. B. Rice, detached from the Franklin April 18 and to Dixie same day.

Comdr. J. M. Miller, detached Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to command the Merrimac.

Naval Cadet C. P. Burt, detached Naval Academy and ordered at once to the Minneapolis.

Comdr. W. H. Brownson, detached Board of Inspection and Survey and to Yankee, April 13.

Lieut. J. Hubbard, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and to Yankee April 13 as executive.

Ensign J. R. G. Blakely, detached Lancasterian Academy and to Yankee April 13.

Lieut. N. A. McCully, detached Vermont and to Yankee April 13.

Lieut. C. M. Knepper, detached St. Mary's and to Yankee April 13.

Comdr. C. J. Train, detached 4th Lighthouse District, settle accounts and to command Prairie.

Lieut. J. B. Milton, detached Vermont and to Prairie as executive.

Lieut. G. M. Stoney, detached Vermont, and to Prairie.

Lieut. R. L. Russell, detached April 13.

Ensign B. B. McCormick, detached War College and to Prairie.

Lieut. C. F. Pond, detached Navy Yard, New York, and at once to the Lebanon as executive.

Comdr. J. G. Eaton, detached command of Enterprise and to command Lebanon.

P. A. Engr. S. H. Leonard, Jr., detached Enterprise and to Scorpion.

Comdr. W. H. Emory, detached Board Inspection and Survey and to command Yosemite April 13.

Lieut. N. Sargent, detached Board Inspection and Sur-

vey and ordered to Yosemite as executive officer April 13.

Lieut. W. C. Cutler, detached Wilmington and to Yankee April 13.

Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, detached Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to Prairie.

Lieut. W. G. Hannum, detached command of Leyden and ordered to the Wilmington.

Acting Boatswain J. W. Angers, ordered to command Leyden.

Naval Cadet E. T. Fitzgerald, detached Texas and to Yosemite April 13.

Naval Cadet G. L. Leiper, detached Brooklyn and to Yosemite April 13.

Lieut. R. M. Doyle, detached Alliance and to Dixie April 18.

Naval Cadet H. C. Bisset, detached Texas and to Yankee April 13.

Naval Cadet A. W. Marshall, detached Massachusetts and to Yankee April 13.

Naval Cadet W. L. Littlefield, detached Massachusetts and to Prairie April 13.

Naval Cadet J. B. Henry, detached Brooklyn and at once to Prairie.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse, detached Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to charge 3d District Mosquito Fleet; Lewes, Del.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder, detached command St. Mary's and ordered to charge 4th District Mosquito Fleet, Fort Monroe.

Comdr. W. Goodwin, appointed superintendent Naval Observatory, Washington.

Naval Cadet P. Washington, to Vermont at once.

Naval Cadet A. T. Crenshaw, to Vermont at once.

Naval Cadet G. S. Lincoln, detached Monadnock and at once to Vermont.

APRIL 11.—Paymr's Clerk W. D. Bollard, resignation for duty on the Adams accepted; appointed for duty on the Bennington; appointment of Asst. Paymr. B. P. Du Bois.

P. A. Surg. A. M. D. McCormick, detached Naval Academy and ordered at once to the Yankee.

Surg. J. M. Edgar, detached Vermont and ordered to the Prairie.

Surg. W. H. Rush, ordered to the Dixie at once.

Chief Engr. R. G. Denig, detached from the Constellation and at once to Yosemite.

P. A. Surg. G. M. Pickrell, detached from the hospital, Washington, and ordered at once to the Yosemite.

P. A. Paymr. J. Q. Lovell, ordered to the Yosemite.

Chief Engr. W. F. Worthington, detached from Clemson College, Fort Hill, S. C., and ordered to Yankee.

P. A. Engr. B. C. Simpson, detached from the Michigan and ordered at once to the Prairie.

Boatswain C. E. Fox, detached from the Vicksburg and ordered at once to Bristol, R. I., in connection with the Morris.

Surg. D. N. Bertelotte, detached Marine Headquarters and at once to the Vermont.

P. A. Surg. M. R. Pigott, ordered to Naval Academy at once.

Med. Insp. D. Dickinson, to Marine Headquarters, Washington.

Chief Engr. W. H. Nauman, ordered to Constellation; unexpired leave revoked.

Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe, ordered to Independence.

Acting Carpenter J. A. Barton, detached Navy Yard, New York, and ordered at once to duty with Board of which Capt. F. Rodgers is president.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. G. Groesbeck, ordered to Bureau of Construction and Repair April 13.

P. A. Engr. G. R. Salisbury, detached from the Annapolis and ordered at once to the Dixie.

P. A. Engr. C. E. Rommel, detached from the Iowa and at once to the Annapolis.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, detached from the Vicksburg and at once to Massachusetts.

Lieut. J. C. Cressap, detached Massachusetts and at once to Vicksburg as executive.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse, order of the 9th modified; when detached from the Patterson ordered to command of Lebanon, instead of to New York Navy Yard.

Capt. H. Glass, to command Pensacola.

APRIL 12.—Comdr. R. E. Impey, detached from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the Sterling.

Lieut. J. B. Blish, from the Michigan to the Yosemite.

Comdr. G. A. Bicknell, from charge of the 14th Lighthouse District to command the Niagara.

Comdr. G. C. Reiter, to command the Solace.

Surg. L. G. Henneberger, to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

P. A. Paymr. J. S. Phillips, from the Franklin to the Prairie, on April 21.

Lieut. F. H. Lefavor, retired.

Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, to the Franklin.

Boatswain C. Miller, from Navy Yard, New York, to the Michigan.

Ensign A. A. McKethan, from the Saturn to the Solace.

Lieut. J. W. Stewart, from the Constitution to the Solace as Executive Officer.

Ensign O. P. Jackson, from the Constitution to the Yosemite.

Mates W. M. Willett and W. W. Barrett, to the Solace.

William M. Willett, Walter W. Barrett and John McGrath, appointed mates.

APRIL 13.—Mate F. Muller, ordered to Wompatuck.

Mate L. Weiss, ordered to Osceola.

Mate E. V. Sandstrom, ordered to Uncas.

Mate A. R. Nickerson, ordered to Tecumseh.

Mate W. F. Stinson, appointed April 12.

Mate B. A. Benson, appointed April 12.

P. A. Engr. J. L. Gow, detached from Navy Yard, Boston, and at once to Prairie.

P. A. Engr. J. H. Rowen, detached from Cramps' Yard, Philadelphia, and at once to Bancroft.

Lieut. B. T. Walling, detached from the Wheeling and ordered at once to Mare Island Hospital.

Lieut. C. S. Ripley, detached Marblehead and ordered to Washington April 18 for examination for retirement, home and wait orders.

Naval Cadet F. E. Ridgely, detached from the New York and ordered to the Vermont.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor, detached from the New York and ordered to the Vermont.

P. A. Engr. B. C. Sampson, detached from the Prairie and ordered at once to the Lebanon.

P. A. Engr. E. T. Warburton, detached from the Bancroft after examination for promotion and ordered at once to the New Orleans.

Lieut. F. L. Chapin, sick leave extended one month.

APRIL 14.—Paymaster's Clerk W. R. Patterson, appointed on the Franklin.

Paymaster's Clerk F. M. Ramsay, appointed on the New Orleans.

Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, detached from the Saratoga and ordered to the Merrimac as executive.

Naval Cadet F. E. Ridgely, transferred from the Vermont and ordered to the Prairie at once.

Naval Cadets A. Crenshaw, F. L. Pinney and W. G. Roper, transferred from the Vermont and ordered to the San Francisco at once.

Ensign G. C. Davison, transferred from the Saratoga and ordered to the Richmond temporarily.

Surg. A. C. H. Russell, transferred from the Naval Museum of Hygiene to the San Francisco at once.

Surg. F. J. B. Cordeiro, transferred from the Michigan to the New Orleans at once.

Naval Cadets P. Washington, W. T. Tarrant, W. B. Tardy, C. P. Nelson, W. G. Briggs and C. S. Lincoln, transferred from the Vermont to the New Orleans at once.

Paymr. L. Hunt, transferred from Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to the New Orleans at once.

Ensign F. A. Traut, transferred from the Constellation to the New Orleans.

Lieuts. E. F. Leiper and W. F. Fullam, transferred from the Naval Academy to the New Orleans at once.

Lieut. W. R. A. Rooney, transferred from the Richmond to the New Orleans.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn, appointed executive on the New Orleans.

Capt. W. A. Folger, transferred from charge of 3d Lighthouse District, to settle accounts and command the New Orleans.

Lieut. F. H. Sherman, detached from the Franklin and ordered to Brunswick, Ga., for duty preparing the Passaic for sea.

Capt. E. M. Shepard, transferred from the Richmond to charge of the 3d Lighthouse District.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor, transferred from the Vermont to the Yankee.

Med. Insp. M. C. Drennan, detached from the New York, ordered home and to wait orders.

Med. Insp. C. U. Gravatt, transferred from the San Francisco to the New York as Fleet Surgeon.

Asst. Surg. E. V. Armstrong, to the Scorpion.

Lieut. R. L. Russell, transferred from the Prairie to the New Orleans.

Mate B. A. Benson, ordered to the Yankee at once.

Mate W. P. Stinson, ordered to the Prairie at once.

Ensign J. M. Luby, transferred from the Alliance to the Merrimac at once.

Ensign J. R. Y. Blakely, transferred from the Yankee to the Merrimac at once.

Surg. W. H. Beehler, ordered to the Vermont temporarily.

Capt. J. J. Read, ordered to command the Richmond.

Lieut. W. G. Miller, ordered to torpedo station at once.

Asst. Paymr. H. E. Biscoe, ordered to the Yankee.

Mate F. Muller, appointed from April 11.

Mate A. R. Nickerson, appointed from April 11.

Mate E. V. Sanderson, appointed from April 11.

Mate L. L. Weiss, appointed from April 11.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Every Navy Yard in the country has been directed to work to its full capacity in preparing ships under repair for service, and those where only the usual hours have been observed have been ordered to begin night work with all the men that can be used to advantage.

The steamship *El Norte*, bought from the Morgan line, is of steel, 4,659 gross tons, 380.5 feet in length, 48 feet of steel, 4,659 gross tons, 380.5 feet in length, 48 feet beam, 23.9 feet draught, 3,400 horse power; built in 1893 at Newport News. The *El Sol* is iron, 4,522 gross tons, 390.6 feet in length, 46.8 feet beam, 24 feet draught, 3,000 horse power; built in 1890 at Philadelphia. The latter ship was taking on her cargo at the Morgan Line dock on Tuesday when the sale was made known. The cargo was then transferred to the *Excelsior*. The steamships *El Sud* and *El Rio*, bought from the same line, are in New Orleans and will probably be retained there at present. They are sister ships, 4,659 gross tons, 380.5 feet in length, 48 feet beam, 23.9 feet depth, 3,600 horse power; built in 1892 at Newport News.

President McKinley on Monday allotted \$100,000 to Comdr. R. B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment for the purchase of equipments for vessels which are undergoing transformation into auxiliary cruisers.

It has been officially announced at the Navy Department that a Board of Naval Officers has been appointed to inspect the submarine torpedo boat *Holland* with a view to her purchase by the Government.

It has been decided at the Navy Department to equip the *Prairie* and the *Yankee*, formerly *El Rio* and *El Norte*, with 10 6-inch guns each. It is proposed to arm the *Yosemite*, formerly *El Sol*, and the *Dixie*, formerly *El Sud*, with ten 5-inch guns each. As a secondary battery each ship will be equipped with six 6-pounders.

Naval authorities are considering the advisability of detaching the battleship *Massachusetts* from the flying squadron and stationing her at Hampton Roads, replacing her in Commo. Schley's command with the armored cruiser *New York*, now the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron. It is pointed out that the *New York* is much faster than the *Massachusetts* and the mean speed of the flying squadron will be consequently much greater than if the battleships were attached to it. Furthermore, the strength of the squadron will not be much reduced, especially as Spain has only one modern battleship, the *Pelayo*, of only 9,900 tons displacement, some 700 tons greater than the *Brooklyn*. This change will probably not be ordered until there is an actual outbreak of hostilities.

Details of doctors, nurses and attendants for the new ambulance ship *Creole*, to be fitted out at Newport News for the Medical Department, have been arranged and as soon as the vessel is ready for service her officers and crew will be sent to her, with instruction to proceed with the ship and join the fleet under Commodore Sampson. Medical officers on board will consist of one surgeon, Dr. Street, three passed assistant surgeons, four apothecaries and seven nurses, besides a large number of servants and others to care for the sick. The *Creole* will be ordered, on joining the fleet, to continue with it wherever it may go, and to be close at hand when action takes place. Its functions will be to receive on board the wounded and to care for them properly, but if the sick quarters should be overcrowded, the injured will be quickly transported to Key West or Newport News, and there turned over to the authorities of the Army for treatment. Hospital tents will be provided by the Army at both places.

Since Dry Dock 3 at Brooklyn Navy Yard will not be ready for use in the event of war, Secretary Long has authorized M. T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to strengthen the dock at Port Royal and to cut away the altars of that structure, so that it will be able to receive battleships of the Indiana class with bilge keels affixed. The Port Royal dock will therefore be the only structure that can accommodate battleships in case of immediate war. It has a fortunate site and can be easily defended by either the flying squadron or Capt. Sampson's fleet.

The consul of the United States at Cadiz, Spain, has sent to the Navy Department a list of steam vessels under the Spanish flag. They number altogether 162, some of which have already been fitted up as auxiliary cruisers and transports and others can be. Sixty-three of these vessels are freight boats and forty-one are in the



coasting trade. This leaves fifty-eight seagoing ocean steamers.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, states that two British cruisers and an ironclad have been ordered to Jamaica from Halifax, and a battalion from Dublin to Halifax.

It is announced at the Navy Department that the Government has purchased at New York the steamer Southbery, which will be converted into an armed collier and will probably be attached to the Flying Squadron.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn was informed on Wednesday that the torpedo boat Morris has been launched at the works of the Herreshoffs, at Bristol, R. I. The telegram stated that the ship was practically ready for service and that steam would be at once gotten up and she would undergo her contractor's trial.

The failure of the pump to work in the forward turret turning gear of the monitor Miantonomoh has rendered it impossible for the vessel to leave League Island for Key West as directed by the Navy Department several weeks ago. It has been difficult to exactly locate the trouble, on account of the mass of piping in the ship, but it is expected the ship will be ready to sail within a few days. It is desired by the authorities to have the monitor at Key West as she will play an important part in the attack and siege of the city of Havana.

The torpedo boat purchased by the United States in England, built by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., of Poplar, arrived at New York April 12 on the steamer Minnewaraka. She is 60 feet in length, and her speed is said to be something like 30 knots per hour. She has been taken to the Navy Yard, New York.

The U. S. cruiser Topeka and the torpedo boat Somers, en route to the United States, put back into Portland April 10 under stress of weather. The torpedo boat had a tough time in the heavy seas.

The U. S. torpedo boat Morris was launched at Bristol, R. I., April 13.

It is reported that further defects have been discovered in Dry Dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The departure of the armored cruisers Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo from Porto Rico, April 9, for the Cape Verde Islands, where the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla is lying, is reported.

The tug H. R. Wilmot, purchased in New Orleans for conversion into an auxiliary gunboat, has been rechristened Potomac.

The Navy Department is alive to the necessity of purchasing colliers to carry coal for the squadrons, and a number of valuable steamers have been secured.

All the officers of the U. S. S. Michigan at Erie, Pa., have been detached and ordered to duty elsewhere, and the Navy Department has placed Boatswain C. Miller in command of her.

The steamer Arkadia, Capt. Lloyd, from Porto Rico April 6, reports that while at St. John the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo arrived, entering the harbor on Tuesday, April 5, amid much enthusiasm and began coaling. It was said that they would sail on the 7th, to join the Spanish flotilla of torpedo boats on its way westward. In addition to the warships in St. John harbor there were three small Spanish gunboats, which are regularly stationed at Porto Rico.

The officers and men of our Navy are straining like hounds in the chase, and can hardly sleep nights in thinking of their comrades of the Maine.

An allotment of \$75,000 has been made from the national defence appropriation to the Lighthouse Service of the Treasury Department which will be expended in carrying out the scheme of joint coast defence signal service formulated by Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 12.—Edgar Thompson, of Missouri, to be an Assistant Surgeon.

J. W. Morse, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Surgeon.

P. A. Engr. Franklin J. Schell, to be a Chief Engineer.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Gheen, to be a Commander.

P. A. Paymr. James S. Phillips, to be a Paymaster.

Pay Inspr. George A. Lyon, to be a Pay Director.

Paymr. Charles W. Slamm, to be a Pay Inspector.

P. A. Paymr. Thos. S. Jewett, to be a Paymaster.

P. A. Paymr. Samuel L. Heap, to be a Paymaster.

P. A. Paymr. John Q. Lovell, to be a Paymaster.

Paymr. Albert W. Bacon, to be a Pay Inspector.

Lieut. John A. H. Nickels, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Feb. 1, 1898, vice Dunlap, promoted.

Lieut. (Jr. G.) John J. Blandin, to be a Lieutenant from Feb. 1, 1898, vice Nickels, promoted.

Lieut. Clinton K. Curtis, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Feb. 6, 1898, vice Rush, promoted.

Lieut. (Jr. G.) Albert L. Key, to be a Lieutenant from Feb. 6, 1898, vice Curtis, promoted.

Lieut. (Jr. G.) William L. Howard, to be a Lieutenant from March 10, 1898 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Lasher, retired.

Lieut. Theodore Porter, to be a Lieutenant Commander from March 28, 1898 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Gheen, promoted.

Ensign Frank M. Russell, to be a Lieutenant (Jr. G.) from Dec. 17, 1898, vice Lieut. (Jr. G.) Jayne, promoted.

Ensign Frank Marble, to be a Lieutenant (Jr. G.) from Jan. 25, 1898, vice Doyle, promoted.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

APRIL 5.—Luther Elwood Gregory, of New York, to be a Civil Engineer.

Edward Vanderpool Armstrong, of New York, and William Henry Bucher, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeons.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. William T. Sampson. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Commo. Geo. Dewey. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

FLYING SQUADRON.—Commo. W. S. Schley.

1ST DISTRICT MOSQUITO FLEET.—Lieut. Comdr. H. G. O. Colby.

2D DISTRICT MOSQUITO FLEET.—Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field.

3D DISTRICT MOSQUITO FLEET.—Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forre.

4TH DISTRICT MOSQUITO FLEET.—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder.

5TH DISTRICT MOSQUITO FLEET.—Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold.

7TH DISTRICT MOSQUITO FLEET.—Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Wadhams.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. (Training ship.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALBANY.—6 Guns (cruiser recently purchased from Brazil). At Newcastle, England, fitting out to proceed to United States.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze (p. a.) At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. A. Ross. (Training ship.) Off Fort Monroe, Va., April 14.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) Gunner vessel. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (Training ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (n. a. s.) Will proceed to Asiatic Station. At Yokohama, Japan, April 14. To proceed to Hong-Kong.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Comdr. R. Clover (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, Boston.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu. (Flagship.)

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong, China.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (flying a.) (Flagship of Commo. W. S. Schley, commanding the Flying Squadron.) Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., with other vessels of squadron on short cruise, and was expected to return to Hampton Roads April 16.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

CATSKILL (Monitor), Lieut. M. E. Hall. Ordered into commission at League Island. Will go to Boston.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (flying a.) At Hampton Roads, Va. (See Brooklyn.)

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong, China.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address Key West, Fla.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) At Key West. Address Key West, Fla.

DOLPHIN (Dispatch boat), 2 Guns, Comdr. H. W. Lyon (n. a. s.) Sailed from New York for Key West April 11.

DUPONT (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood (n. a. s.) Flag boat of the flotilla. At Key West, Fla.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

ERICSSON (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. N. R. Usher (n. a. s.) At Key West. Address there.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FOOTE (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

GWIN (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. C. S. Williams (n. a. s.) At Newport, R. I.

HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address Key West.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempf. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. R. D. Evans, (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

JASON (Monitor), Lieut. H. F. Fichbohm. At League Island. Will go to New York.

KATAHDIN (Harbor Defense Ram), Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde (n. a. s.) Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., April 14 for Portsmouth, Va.

LEHIGH (Monitor), Lieut. R. G. Peck. Ordered into commission at League Island. Will proceed to Boston.

LEYDEN (Tug), Actg. Bo'sun J. W. Angus, (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla., April 4.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (n. a. s.) Sailed from Boston April 7 for Key West, Fla. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Newport, R. I., April 14, to receive torpedo outfit. Will return to Key West.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. M. Symonds (p. a.) Left Callao, Peru, April 2 for Valparaiso. Address mail care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (flying a.) Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., April 13 for short practice cruise.

MANGROVE (Tender), Lt. Comdr. W. H. Everett (n. a. s.) Key West, Fla.

MIANTONOMOH (Monitor), 4 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson. League Island Navy Yard, Pa. (n. a. s.) Will proceed to Key West, Fla.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Bo'sun C. Miller. (Special service.) At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. T. F. Jewell (flying a.) (See Brooklyn.)

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book. (Training ship.) The Mohican sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu March 11.

MONTAUK, Comdr. E. T. Strong. At League Island. Will go to Portland, Me.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. a.) At Mare Island, Cal. Ordered to Port Angeles, Wash.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a. s.) At Woo Sung, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns (p. a.) At San Francisco, Cal., April 14. Ordered to Puget Sound. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse, (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NAHANT (Monitor), Lieut. C. S. Richman. At League Island, Pa. Preparing to go to New York.

NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address Key West, Fla.

NEW ORLEANS, 6 Guns, Capt. W. M. Folger. Left Halifax, N. S., April 13 for New York and arrived April 14.

NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

NEZINSOT (Tug), Mate C. H. Cleveland. Sailed April 6 from New York for Key West.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. Charles V. Gridley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hong Kong.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (n. a. s.) Arrived April 5 at Callao and sailed April 7, after coaling. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

PENSACOLA, Capt. H. Glass, Mare Island, Cal.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. P. Wood (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong.

PORTER (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address Key West.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (n. a. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Hong Kong, China.

RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. J. J. Read. At League Island. Address there.

RODGERS (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. J. L. Jayne (n. a. s.) At Baltimore, Md. Will go to Key West.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns. (Public Marine School of New York.) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

SAMOSSET (Tug), Acting Boatswain P. Deery (n. a. s.) Used as a dispatch boat. At Key West, Fla.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary. Arrived off Tompkinsville, April 14, with the New Orleans.

SARATOGA, Lt. W. W. Gilmer in temporary command (Penn. schoolship.) At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

SOMERS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. John J. Knapp. At Falmouth, England, April 15. Reported damaged by heavy weather. Now en route to United States with Topeka.

STHLETO (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins (n. a. s.) At Newport, R. I.

TALBOT (Torpedo boat), Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker (n. a. s.) At Newport, R. I.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (flying a.) Hampton Roads, Va. (See Brooklyn.)

TOPEKA, Lieut. J. J. Knapp, armored cruiser, purchased in England. En route to United States, with torpedo boat Somers. At Falmouth, England, April 15.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) At Newport, R. I., April 14.

VICKSBURG, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. B. H. Little. (Training ship.) Address Norfolk, Va., where she was April 14.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WHEELING, 6 Guns, Comdr. Uriel Sebree (n. a. s.) At Seattle, Wash., April 2, and was en route to Dyca, Alaska, April 6, from Union, B. C.

WINSLOW (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. J. B. Bernadou (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

#### FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.), Lieut. F. Swift. (s. d.) Address Avoca, N. C.

The following is a list of auxiliary vessels comprising yachts, tugs, etc., being made ready for service:

ALGONQUIN, Ensign W. S. Crosley. At New York Navy Yard.

ALICE, at Norfolk, Va.

ARMERIA, Comdr. R. Rush.

CANONICUS, at Hampton Roads, Va.

DIXIE, Comdr. C. H. Davis. At Newport News, Va.

EAGLE, Lieut. Wm. H. H. Southerland. At New York Navy Yard.

HAMILTON. At Hampton Roads, Va.

HAWK, Lieut. J. Hood. At New York Navy Yard.

HORNET, Lieut. Jas. M. Helm. At New York Navy Yard.

HUDSON. At Norfolk, Va.

IRAWADDY (Collier). At New York Navy Yard.

LEBANON, Comdr. J. G. Eaton.

MAHOPAC. At Fisher's Island, New York.

MANHATTAN. At Fisher's Island, New York.

MAPLE, Lieut. Comdr. W. Kellogg.

MENEMSHA, at Norfolk, Va., being refitted as a collier.

MERRIMAC, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Coal vessel at Newport News, Va.

NIAGARA, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Water distilling boat. At Navy Yard, New York, preparing for service.

MORRILL. At Hampton Roads, Va.

OSCEOLA, Lieut. J. L. Purcell. At Norfolk, Va.

POTOMAC (Tug). New Orleans.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. C. T. Train. Expects to sail April 22 for Newport News, Va.

SATURN (Collier), Comdr. S. W. Very. At New York Navy Yard. Ready for service.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix. At New York Navy Yard.

SIOUX, Ensign W. R. Gherardi. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. G. C. Reiter (Hospital ship.) At Norfolk, Va., fitting out.

STERLING, Comdr. R. E. Impey. Coal vessel.

SUWANEE.

TECUMSEH, Lieut. G. R. Evans. At Norfolk, Va., from New York.

UNCAS, Lieut. F. R. Brinard. Sailed April 13 from New York Navy Yard for Norfolk, Va.

VIXEN, Lieut. A. Sharp. At League Island, Va.

WASP, Lieut. A. Ward. At New York Navy Yard.

WINDOM. At Hampton Roads, Va.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. C. W. Jungen. At New York Navy Yard.

YANKEE, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At New York Navy Yard.

YOSEMITE, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Brooklyn, N. Y.

ZAFIRO, supply vessel, Asiatic squadron.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. G. R. asks: (1) I. D. R., 141. Being in line, at a halt, the command is given, Right (or left) turn, March. Do (a) the men all step off (pivot man, short step) with the left foot, the pivot man to the right (or left), the others to the right (or left) oblique; or (b) do all first execute a right (or left) face, and then step off with the left foot, the pivot man to the new front, the others to the left (or right) oblique? (2) I. D. R., 221 and 222. The command, Platoons right, March, having been given, (a) does the 5th Sergeant, "as soon as practicable," place himself abreast of No. 1 of the right squad of his platoon; or (b) does he place his breast against (or opposite) the right arm of this man, and look to his old front, along the new line of his platoon, until the command Front, taking his post as prescribed for the 2d Sergeant? (3) I. D. R., 233. After the six commands given in this paragraph, is it necessary to add a seventh, Guide (right or left), a guide having already been announced by the fourth command? (4) The company is in line, the flanks reversed, some movement (as Fours Right About from the original line) having been made which has made the original right the left. The command is given, Fours Left (or Left Forward, Fours Left), March; (a) should the file closers remain on the left flank, unless changed by command, as provided for in I. D. R., 204; or (b) should they change to the right flank without command? (5) Circular No. 1, G. H. Q. S. N. Y., A. G. O., Nov. 1, 1897, par. 92. It is said that the Inspector hands back the piece "in the position in which received." Does this mean (a) that the man takes it back with the right hand at the small of the stock, as well as "with the left hand at the balance;" or (b) does the right hand immediately close the chamber, without having previously grasped the small of the stock? Answer: (1) The front rank man on the right executes By the Right Flank, March, the others half face to the right. (2) He takes his post as guide, when the column is formed, which is after the command Front. (3) Not unless it is desired to change the guide. (4) Remain where they are. (5) It is received with the left hand; the right closes chamber, etc.

47TH SEP. CO. asks: (1) What is the position of the chiefs of platoons when in column of platoons in close order? (2) What is the salute prescribed for soldiers when saluting the national colors, or other standards not cased? (See par. 272, Manual of Guard Duty.) (3) Drill Reg., par. 187, sec. par. 3 under Drill Regulations in circular No. 1 of Nov. 1, 1897, by order of C. W. Tillinghast, 2d Adj. Gen., N. G. N. Y. Does rear rank fall back 36 inches on command Right Shoulder and come to the Shoulder Arms at the command Arms, or does it fall back at the command Arms and then come to the Right Shoulder? (4) Drill Regulations, par. 560. When on the Line and at a Halt, if the command 1, Line of Squads, 2 On (such) Squad, 3 March, is given, does the Corporal on the left of the base squad command 1 Left, 2 Face, 3 Forward, 4 March, or 1 Left, 2 Face, 3 March, or what? Answer: (1) Two paces in front of the center of the platoon (D. R., par. 220.) (2) If with no arms in hand, salute by uncovering. (Manual of Guard Duty, par. 328.) (3) At the command Right Shoulder, Arms, execute the change of arms and also fall back, both at the same time. (4) By the left flank, march.

F. E. U.—The number of men allowed in Navy bands is generally 13. The musical instruments are furnished without expense to bandsmen. The term of enlistment is three years. Bandsmen receive \$32 per month. Uniforms are purchased by enlisted men. The recruiting stations of the Navy are the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Mare Island, Cal.; and Duluth, Cleveland, Erie, Pa.; Portland and Boothbay, Me.; Savannah, Ga., and Port Royal, S. C.

F. T. B.—There is no vacancy for the coming year for a cadetship at West Point from Massachusetts. A cadet is legally eligible for appointment only from the district of which he is a resident.

F. J. S.—The next vacancy to the Naval Academy from the 17th District of New York will occur in 1903.

T. C.—The dry docks at New York Navy Yard, Port Royal, S. C., and Puget Sound, are the only United States docks capable of receiving the first-class battleships.

VALPARAISO.—Mosquito-proof tents, which you refer to, can be obtained in Chicago.

JAPAN.—The type of patrol boats which you describe may be purchased at the yards of the New York Yacht, Launch and Engine Company, at Morris Heights, New York City.

J. W. W.—There are no wire-bound guns in the United States service at present. They are used in England.

14TH asks if there are any Battalion Quartermaster Sergeants or Regimental Quartermaster Sergeants, also Company Quartermaster Sergeants in the Army. Answer.—There is a Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant but no Company or Battalion Quartermaster Sergeants.

## SMALL BORE RIFLES.

(From the London Post.)

In the course of a letter to the "Temps," M. Buffet, a French artist, who has just returned from Abyssinia, where he has painted portraits of the Emperor and Ras Makonnen, which are to be exhibited at the forthcoming Salon, says: "It was in a great degree to the small bore guns with which the Italian troops were armed that the Abyssinians owed their victories. Ras Makonnen and several of the suite of Menelik told me that when a bullet had gone right through their men lost none of their dash. If the bullet did not kill at once—and nine out of ten times that was not the case—they did not even know they were wounded, and fought as furiously as their comrades. Their wounds healed in a very short time unless a vital organ had been touched. The result is that the Abyssinians despise such modern arms." In view of possible debates as to the Dum-dum bullet this testimony is not without its importance.

## THE NICTHEROY.

The Brazilian cruiser Nictieroy, purchased for the Navy subject to an inspection by a Naval Commission to be appointed by Minister Bryan, was built at Newport News five years ago and sold to Brazil six months after her completion, being converted by that Government into a man-of-war. The Nictieroy is equipped with a dynamite gun and would be valuable for siege duty provided she is still in good condition. She is a steel vessel of 7,080 tons displacement, and her one screw propels her at the rate of 19 knots an hour. Her engines and boilers are protected by coal and her armament consists of one 15-inch pneumatic dynamite gun, one 4.7-inch quick firer, two 3.9-inch quick firers, eight 6-pounders, ten one-pounders, and four Howell torpedo tubes. Under the terms of the contract with this Government, she is to be delivered at any point on the coast of the United States that the Department may designate.

We publish an illustration of the Nictieroy on page 635.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Note.—The date coming after the headquarters post of each regiment, shows the establishment thereof of the said headquarters. Where the companies of a regiment are at more than one station, there may, of course, have been some interchanges between the companies.

ENGINEER BATTALION.—Hdqs. A, B, C, Willets Point, N. Y.; E, West Point.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqs. F and K, Ft. Riley, Kan. (since October, 1895); B and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. E and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M. (since June, 1890); B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kan.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C, E, F and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (since June 9, 1897); A, B, D, H, I and K, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A and G, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. (May, 1890); E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, C, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; D and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C, E, G and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (since June, 1893); H and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; F, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer (since October, 1894); D and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz. (since May, 1895); I and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D. (since June, 1888); C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, C, E, G, H and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb. (since June, 1885); B and F, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; D and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C, D, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. (since April, 1892). A, B and E, Fort Keogh, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. C and M, Sullivan's Island, Florida; G, Fort Point, Texas; D, Fort St. Philip, Louisiana; E, Washington Barracks, D. C.; F, Tybee Island, Ga.; H and L, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. B, D and F, Ft. Adams, R. I. (since May, 1889); C and M, Ft. Warren, Mass.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; G, Long Island Head, Mass.; H, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; I, Ft. Caswell, N. C.; K and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; A, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. G and I, Angel Island, Cal. (since October, 1896); L, Ft. Baker, Cal.; A, C, F, J, and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; K, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Ft. Mason, Cal.; M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; D, San Diego Bks., Cal.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. G and M, Washington Bks., D. C. (since May, 1893); C and D, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B, Jackson Bks., La.; A, Ft. Washington, Md.; K, Sheridans Point, Va.; F, Ft. E and H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Delaware, Del.; J, Ft. Mott, N. J.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. D, I, H and I, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. (since October, 1896); B, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.; A, C, L and M, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; E and K, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; F, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

6TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A and B, Fort McHenry, Md.; C, D, E and G, Washington Bks., D. C.; F, H, I and K, Fort Monroe, Va.; L and M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

7TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, C, D, E, F and G, Presidio of S. F., on Pacific Coast, Cal. (since July, 1896); B and H, Benicia Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, E, F and H at Ft. Keogh, Mont. (since July, 1896); B and C, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; D and G, Ft. Yates, N. Dak.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn. (since May, 1888).

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (since October, 1896).

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and A, C, D, E, F, F, G and H, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (since September, 1894); B, St. Francis Bks., Fla.

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Thomas, Ky. (since August, 1890).

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Logan, Colo. (since September, 1889).

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. (since October, 1894).

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Madison Bks., N. Y. (since October, 1891).

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T. (since October, 1894); C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, F and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. (since October, 1894).

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, C, G and H, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. (since October, 1894).

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A and G, Skagway, Alaska; B and H, Dyce, Alaska; C, D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. (since July, 1884).

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. D, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; A, E and G, Ft. Bayard, ew Mexico (since October, 1896); B and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho (since October, 1896); A, Boise Bks., Idaho; B and E, Fort Spokane, Wash.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Columbus Bks., O. (since October, 1894).

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. D and H, Ft. Houston, Tex. (since October, 1889); A, B, C, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D and F, Ft. Wayne, Mich. (since May, 1890); A, E, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. (since October, 1894).

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (since October, 1894).

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Ft. Crook, Neb. (since July, 1896).

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex., and F, Ft. Clark, Tex. (since May, 1890); G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D, Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Ft. Brown, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah (since October, 1896).

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Key West, Fla.

† Light Batteries.

## THE GREATEST SCARE OF HIS LIFE.

Buffalo Bill tells this as the story of "the greatest scare" of his life. He says: "Soon after the Chicago fire Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Anson Stager and a lot of those Union club men, along with James Gordon Bennett, came out West hunting. I had served under Gen. Sheridan as a scout, and when the party got out in my neighborhood he had me take charge of them. We had a big hunt and they were all so pleased that when they started to go away the General called me in and said: 'Cody, we want you to come East and see us.' 'For God's sake,' said I, 'I couldn't do it; I haven't got the money to take me down to Omaha, and I haven't got any clothes to wear after I would get East.' 'That's no excuse,' he said; 'we want you to come. We have been your guests here and you have treated us well. You must be our guest now. We will fix these little things for you.' He had been my old commander, so I said all right.

"When we got back from that trip I received some passes Gen. Stager had sent me. I got some blue flannel of the Quartermaster, and my wife made me a suit of clothes.

"When I got back to Chicago Mike Sheridan met me at the depot and took me to his house. Said he: 'Cody, we are going to have a ball to-night, and you are going as the General's guest.' I didn't want to show my disrespect to the General, so I said that I guessed I'd have to go. Mike took me down to one of those places where they have special suits of clothes to rent and he rigged me out. It was one of these spike-tail coats, the first one I had ever seen, a low cut vest, a great white shirt and that Alexis pin, tight doeskin breeches, a plug hat and a pair of white kid gloves. Heavens! but wasn't I a whopper, I thought to myself.

"The dance was out at Riverside. After we started, and when Mike wasn't watching, I pulled the buckskin coat on over the dress suit. When we got to the place Mike seen me, and I was so ashamed that I hustled the coat off and stuck it under the fence. Then we went in. The ladies had all heard I was coming as the guest of Gen. Sheridan, and they all wanted to see me.

"The General led me up to a little platform, where he gave me an introduction to them all at once. The sweat was then running through the fingers of my gloves. The ladies they all bowed and then the General told me I would have to dance with them. I'd danced out on the plains, and when he said that, thinks I to myself: 'Bill, you're all hunkey on the dance.' He made some engagements, and I stepped down to the young lady who was first on the list and put myself in shape.

"The music started and they all whirled off but me. The lady looked sweetly into my eyes and asked me what was the matter. I told her I couldn't hear the caller. I was waiting for some man to sing out 'balance all,' when she said: 'Why, we don't have any callers here.' I felt like falling through the floor, when she told me to come on and she would show me through. I tried it, but it was the infernal dancing any man ever done. I'll tell you, I was glad the band stopped playing. I sat the lady down and then beckoned to Mike. He took me out, and I sat in a hay-mow till the dance was over." The story appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" many years ago, but it will do to repeat.

## SOME WAR ITEMS.

The loss inflicted upon our merchant marine during our Civil War by Confederate cruisers is estimated at \$10,000,000, vessels of 80,000 tons in all being taken, most of them with cargoes. During the same period 800,000 tons of our best shipping worth \$40,000,000 was sold abroad.

The amount insured by marine insurance companies in the United States in 1890 was \$134,429,084. Most of this was written by 36 foreign companies, viz., \$110,410,533. The total amount paid in premiums was \$1,526,453, an average percentage of .0121.

The advantage of superior artillery was shown at the battle of Sinope, Nov. 30, 1853, when the deadly effect of shell fire upon wooden ships was first proved in action. The Russian vessels, nine in all, had smooth-bore shell guns and the Turks, who had none, were annihilated. Of their eleven vessels all were taken and destroyed with the exception of one steamer which escaped. This experience led Napoleon III. to order the construction of five floating batteries to carry armor. They were used with great effect at Kinburn, Oct. 17, 1855, when the Russian works were compelled to surrender after a bombardment of three hours.

The importance of giving orders distinctly was illustrated at the battle of New Orleans when the Iroquois got into trouble through mistaking the order "Starboard" for "stop her." An instance of prompt and heroic action at this battle was that of Gunner's Mate Frisbie of the Pinola. He was in the magazine when fire quarters were sounded and instantly closed the scuttles, shutting himself inside the magazine. Fortunately the fire was extinguished without difficulty.

The necessity for keeping down the fire of forts in order to pass them was illustrated at the battle of New Orleans when the only vessels that failed to pass the Mississippi River forts were three small ones with two guns each, the Itasca, Winona and Pinola.

The battle of New Orleans showed the importance of having all of the defenses of a harbor fort, torpedoes and vessels under the direction of one man. There were three Confederate commanders at New Orleans who did not act in combination. Though Farragut ran the forts they were practically uninjured by his fire. Fort Johnson had only 14 killed and 39 wounded. Farragut lost altogether 37 killed and 147 wounded.

A shipment of projectiles for 10-inch guns was received at Fort Schuyler on Tuesday, April 5.

The work of preparing the mortar battery emplacements at Sands Point has already begun. Batteries B and C, 2d U. S. Artillery, are to be stationed there.

The work of building the Government telephone and telegraph lines joining the fortifications for the defense of New York City is progressing steadily. A large number of electricians have been employed.

Governor Black formally transferred, on April 4 to the United States the entire jurisdiction over the land on Staten Island in the vicinity of Fort Wadsworth recently acquired by purchase from private parties. The work of destroying brick and stone houses on this additional land has been in progress under the supervision of 1st Lieut. Gatley, U. S. Artillery. Dynamite has been the destructive agent.

Gen. Merritt and staff inspected the condition of the guns and works at Fort Hamilton on April 4. The need for searchlights was commented upon and in fact is soon to be remedied, since the General Electric Company is to sell several powerful searchlights to the Government and Fort Hamilton is to get one of them.

The range-finders proved to be satisfactory.



## ARTILLERY OFFICERS PROMOTED.

We give here a brief record of the artillery officers promoted from 2d Lieutenant to Captain.

**1st Lieutenants to Captains—T. R. Adams:** Born in Kentucky. At Military Academy from Sept. 16, 1863, to June 17, 1867, when appointed 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery. Promoted March 2, 1891.

**J. L. Lundeen:** Born in Sweden. Cadet at Military Academy, July 1, 1869, to June 13, 1873, when appointed 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery. Promoted 1st Lieutenant March 7, 1874.

**Medorem Crawford:** Born in Oregon. Cadet at Military Academy, July 1, 1863, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, June 17, 1867. 1st Lieutenant, June 17, 1874.

**G. N. Whistler:** Born in New York. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, from New York, Oct. 9, 1867. 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 7, 1874.

**J. H. Gifford:** Born in Indiana. Served as Private in Corps of Engineers, 16th Indiana Infantry, from April 23, 1861, to May 23, 1862. Cadet Military Academy, July 1, 1863, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, June 17, 1867. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1874.

**Seebree Smith:** Born in Missouri. Cadet at Military Academy, July 1, 1866. 2d Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, June 15, 1870; promoted 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1872, and transferred to 2d Artillery, Feb. 9, 1877.

**H. A. Reed:** Born in New York. Served as Sergeant, 1st Sergeant and 1st Lieutenant, 24th Wisconsin Infantry, from Aug. 14, 1862, to Feb. 19, 1865. Honorably mustered out June 10, 1865.

**A. S. Cummins:** Born in Michigan. Cadet Sept. 1, 1869. 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 13, 1873. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, May 29, 1875.

**A. B. Dyer:** Born in North Carolina. Cadet July 1, 1869. 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 13, 1873. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1875.

**L. H. Walker:** Born in Pennsylvania. Cadet July 1, 1867. 2d Lieutenant, 15th Infantry, June 12, 1871. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1875, and transferred to 4th Artillery, Aug. 12, 1882.

**W. P. Duval:** Born in Maryland. Cadet July 1, 1865. 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 15, 1869. 1st Lieutenant, April 9, 1877.

**H. M. Andrews:** Born in New York. Cadet July 1, 1870. 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, June 17, 1874. 1st Lieutenant, July 6, 1878.

**C. D. Parkhurst:** Born in Massachusetts. Cadet July 1, 1868. 2d Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, June 14, 1872. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1878. Transferred to 4th Artillery, June 12, 1884.

**B. H. Randolph:** Born in Rhode Island. Cadet July 1, 1866. 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, June 15, 1870. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, April 23, 1879.

**J. T. Honeycutt:** Born in Massachusetts. Cadet Sept. 1, 1870. 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, June 17, 1874. 1st Lieutenant, July 18, 1879.

**M. M. Macomb:** Born in Michigan. Cadet Sept. 1, 1870. 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 17, 1874. 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1879.

**J. L. Wilson:** Born in Virginia. Cadet July 1, 1870. 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 17, 1874. 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1880.

**J. P. Wisser:** Born in Missouri. Cadet Sept. 1, 1870. 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, June 17, 1874. 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1880.

**H. R. Lemly:** Born in North Carolina. Cadet Sept. 1, 1868. 2d Lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, June 14, 1872. Transferred to 3d Artillery, Oct. 7, 1878. 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1880.

**G. F. E. Harrison:** Born in California. Cadet July 1, 1869. 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, June 13, 1873. 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1881.

**G. E. Sage:** Born in New York. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 19th Infantry, from Illinois, Sept. 30, 1868. Unassigned March 13, 1869. Assigned to 5th Artillery July 14, 1869. 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1881.

**J. R. Williams:** Born in New York. Cadet July 1, 1872. 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, June 15, 1876. 1st Lieutenant, March 15, 1881.

**W. B. Homer:** Born in Massachusetts. Cadet July 1, 1866. 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 15, 1870. 1st Lieutenant, April 17, 1881.

**G. L. Anderson:** Born in Wisconsin. Cadet July 1, 1870. 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 17, 1874. 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1881.

**Lotus Niles:** Born in Illinois. Cadet July 1, 1870. 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, June 16, 1875. 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 29, 1882.

**W. H. Coffin:** Born in District of Columbia. Cadet Sept. 1, 1869. 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 13, 1873. 1st Lieutenant, March 6, 1882.

**Albert Todd:** Born in Rhode Island. Cadet July 1, 1873. 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, June 15, 1877. 1st Lieutenant, April 19, 1882.

**E. T. Brown:** Born in Maine. Cadet July 1, 1869. 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 13, 1873. 1st Lieutenant, Adam Slaker: Born in Illinois. Cadet Sept. 1, 1873. 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 15, 1877. 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 13, 1877. 1st Lieutenant, June 30, 1882.

**J. C. Bush:** Born in Connecticut. Cadet July 1, 1871. 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 16, 1875. 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1882.

**H. H. Ludlow:** Born in Pennsylvania. Cadet July 1, 1872. 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, June 15, 1876. 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1882.

**W. A. Simpson:** Born in New York. Cadet July 1, 1871. 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, June 16, 1875. 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1882.

**C. B. Satterlee:** Born in Pennsylvania. Cadet July 1, 1872. 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, June 15, 1876. 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 31, 1883.

**W. R. Hamilton:** Born in Wisconsin. Cadet July 1, 1872. 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 1, 1876. 1st Lieutenant, April 18, 1883.

**C. W. Foster:** Born in Michigan. Cadet July 1, 1872. 2d Lieutenant, 4th Infantry, June 15, 1876. Transferred to 3d Artillery, Aug. 15, 1876. 1st Lieutenant, June 1, 1883.

**Victor H. Bridgman:** Born in Vermont. Cadet July 1, 1871. 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery June 16, 1875. 1st Lieutenant, October 28, 1883.

**1st Lieutenant to Captain: Clarence Deems.** Born in Virginia, appointed from Maryland. Cadet Sept. 1, 1870. 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 17, 1874; 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1883.

**2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant: LeRoy S. Lyon.** Born in Virginia. Cadet June 16, 1887. 2d Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, June 12, 1891; transferred to 2d Artillery, Oct. 1, 1891.

**1st Lieutenant to Captain—John V. White:** Born in Mississippi. Cadet Sept. 1, 1873. Additional 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 15, 1877. 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, Nov. 22, 1877. 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1883.

**2d Lieutenants to 1st Lieutenants—C. C. Hearn:** Born in Texas. Cadet July 1, 1886. Additional 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 12, 1890. 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, April 24, 1891. Transferred to 4th Artillery, Aug. 23, 1894.

**W. C. Davis:** Born in New York. Cadet July 1, 1886. Additional 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 12, 1890.

2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, May 22, 1891. Transferred to 5th Artillery, Aug. 12, 1891.

**F. G. Mauldin:** Born in South Carolina. Cadet July 1, 1886. Additional 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, June 12, 1890. 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, May 29, 1891. Transferred to 3d Artillery, Aug. 12, 1891.

**Daniel W. Ketcham:** Born in Indiana. Cadet July 1, 1886. Additional 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, June 12, 1890. Lieutenant June 15, 1891.

**William S. McNair:** Born in Michigan. Cadet July 1, 1886. Additional 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, June 12, 1890. 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 15, 1891. Transferred to 3d Artillery Aug. 12, 1891.

**William J. Snow:** Born in New York. Cadet July 1, 1886. Additional 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, June 12, 1890. 2d Lieutenant, July 1, 1891.

**George G. Gately:** Born in Maine. Cadet Sept. 1, 1886. Additional 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 12, 1890. 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, July 31, 1891. Transferred to 5th Artillery Aug. 12, 1891.

**Thomas B. Lamoreux:** Born in Michigan. Cadet July 1, 1886. Additional 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 12, 1890. 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery Aug. 28, 1891. Transferred to 4th Artillery Sept. 16, 1891.

**2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant—Le Roy S. Lyon:** Born in Virginia. Cadet June 16, 1887. 2d Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, June 12, 1891. Transferred to 2d Artillery, Oct. 1, 1891.

## SOME ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Midvale Steel Company is working on an order from the Navy Department for 680 12-inch deck piercing shells of 800 pounds each and 344 shells of the same caliber, but of 1,000 pounds each. Activity is shown in the works of the Whitestone Forge and Construction Company, which have been closed for nearly three years. A large number of gun carriages will be manufactured for the War Department. The Wheeler-Sterling Projectile Company, of Pittsburg, is shipping a large quantity of armor piercing shells for the Navy Department every week. The Carpenter Steel Company is turning out several hundred of the heaviest deck piercing projectiles for the Ordnance Bureau. Work is being rushed night and day by the Gisholt Machine Company, of Madison, Wis., on a Government order for machines to be used in the manufacture of steel projectiles for big guns. Half a million dollars' worth of gun carriages are being made by the Walker Company, of Cleveland, O. Work is being prosecuted day and night by a big force of men. An order for a large quantity of shells for the Government is being filled by the Seamless Tube Works, of Christy Park.

An emergency order has been received from the War Department by the Pond Tool Works, of Plainfield, N. J., for the construction of eight disappearing gun carriages at a contract price of \$100,000. A large force of men is employed night and day on the order. The last gun carriage of a former order was shipped to the Watervliet Arsenal a few days ago.

Another order for \$150,000 worth of Whitehead torpedoes was received from the Navy Department by the E. W. Bliss Company, of Brooklyn, recently. It will require about three months to complete all of the parts of these 16-foot automobiles before the assembling of them. On a former order this factory is working its large force of men nights, days and Sundays. The contract price is about \$5,500, which is several hundred dollars higher than a year ago. One complete torpedo is finished each day.

The men in the United States Projectile Company's works at Bay Ridge are working day and night on orders from the Navy Department. About four hundred semi-piercing shells are turned out every day, including 250 for the Hotchkiss 6-pounder rapid fire guns. These latter have a point as sharp as a needle and cost about a dollar and a half each, which is only half the price prevailing a year ago. The other shells turned out are 5-inch, which are made to pierce armor 4 inches in thickness, and 8-inch shells, which can also penetrate the same armor.

The keel of the newly ordered torpedo boat Bailey will be laid in about two weeks at Morris Heights, New York City. She will be 206 feet long, and the cost will be \$210,000. According to a press dispatch from Fort Sheridan, the officers at that post are experimenting with two dynamite guns, recently received. The steamer Michigan arrived from London, England, last week with 200 cases of smokeless powder for the United States Government. The shipment was discharged into lighters in Gravesend Bay.

The American Ordnance Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., has finished and shipped several 4-inch Dashiell guns for the Government. It has received a large order for Howell torpedoes and is pushing work on many ordnance orders. A tank has been fitted up at Tiverton, R. I., in which to test torpedoes, a dummy head being used instead of the regular war head. The Government will take over the Tiverton testing ground, it is reported.

Cartridges by the carload are being shipped for the Government by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, Conn. The company is engaged in making extensive tests of submarine mines in Pembroke Lake. Armor, guns and carriages are being turned out by the Bethlehem Iron Company, of South Bethlehem, Pa., the works now running day and night. The last order includes 7 10-inch and 6 12-inch disappearing gun carriages for the War Department. Inspectors from the Navy Department are engaged in testing Whitehead torpedoes at Sag Harbor.

A large emergency order for 8, 10 and 12-inch shells require the Taylor Iron and Steel Works, of High Bridge, N. J., to work day and night. The force of men has been greatly increased within the past few days, electric lights and motors having been placed in the enlarged mills. The projectiles are for the Government. The Phoenix Powder Mills at Kellogg, W. Va., are said to be about to resume the manufacture of gunpowder, after an idleness of four years. The cause of the activity is rumored to be a large order from the Government.

Agents of the Ordnance Department of the Army in Europe are negotiating in every quarter to increase the supply of rapid fire guns and carriages, and it is understood that releases of options held on a larger number than has yet been purchased will be obtained.

The efforts of our Naval representatives abroad to purchase guns have been thwarted by speculators, who have secured options upon the guns and propose to sell to whoever will give them most, various governments being in the field. Krupp's stock consists of guns ordered before they were begun. Forty rapid-fire 5 and 6-inch guns, completed by the Armstrongs, have been purchased, however, and will be shipped immediately.

The Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, O., is reported, in a press dispatch, to have been advised by the War Department that it had been awarded the contract to build six disappearing carriages for twelve-inch guns, and also five 8-inch gun carriages for coast defense. The carriages are to be of the Buffington-Crozier pattern of 1896, and will cost the Government \$500,000. They are to be finished within seven months.

While hundreds of concerns all over the country are working day and night to supply the War and Navy Departments with material, there is one company which is quietly sleeping, apparently. At the office of the Maxim Powder and Torpedo Company, 41 Wall street, no officer or employee has appeared since last January. President Schuyler is in Europe and Secretary Williams, who is connected with the Manhattan Elevated Railway, at 191 Broadway, said yesterday that the company had never manufactured anything.

The American Range Finder Company, of 11 Broad street, has been put into the hands of assignee Van Nostrand, of 36 Wall street. President E. A. Wickes said yesterday that the company exploited Lieut. Fisk's devices, which were in themselves complete successes, but the demand was so small that the business did not prove profitable. Most of the implements were constructed by the Western Electric Company. It is likely that the company will be reorganized at no distant day.

The fulfillment of the contract of Robert Poole & Son, of Baltimore, for 12-inch gun carriages for the War Department is being delayed on account of the lack of proper material of manufacture. The contract calls for complete deliveries in seven months from now. The company is waiting to receive the right quality of high-class steel.

An instance of rapid work by the Corps of Engineers of the Army has been reported from the mouth of the Cape Fear river, N. C. The construction of emplacements for high power guns was begun at that point March 17. On April 4 it was reported that the first emplacement of concrete, with its platform, was ready to place the gun and carriage.

The rapid fire guns of large calibres adopted for use in the Spanish Navy six years ago are Hontoria B. L. guns converted into R. F. guns by a system designed by Lieut. Col. Rodriguez. They are 3.94 inches, 4.72 inches and 5.57 inches caliber, firing projectiles weighing 20.7 pounds, 57.2 pounds and 88 pounds with an initial velocity of 2,132 f. s., giving at muzzle in wrought iron of 10.63 inches, 13.78 inches and 15.75 inches. Their penetration in the best armor would be about one-half as much.

## DEFENCES OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

The "Engineer" of March 25 publishes a plan of the harbor of San Francisco, of which it says: The Golden Gate is a narrow entrance, in some places only one mile across, reaching from the Pacific Ocean into the magnificent harbor, within which the town is built. This has batteries of 10 inch and 12 inch rifled guns in open emplacements on the north shore of the straits; and, on the south side, in a sort of re-entering angle, sheltered by a rocky hill from direct gun-fire, through the mouth of the passage, is the new battery of seven pneumatic 15 inch dynamite guns. There is little doubt that these heavy batteries of ordinary and pneumatic guns would render an excellent account of any enemy that should attempt to force an entrance through the Golden Gate with his vessels; there is also a hill behind the pneumatic gun battery, which affords a good site for the erection of the range finders, by which these high-angle weapons are laid, trained and elevated, and protects them from direct long-range gun-fire; but the hill is not high enough to preclude the possibility of an enemy's vessel with heavy armament and of good angles of gun elevation—such as are possessed by the Spanish battleships—lying off, say in the position of the Seal rock, and shelling the pneumatic gun battery, after range has been ascertained. In point of fact, with the 11 inch guns of the Vizcaya, the vessel might lie off the coast, at the spot marked A in the engraving, and play at bombardment the town of San Francisco as long as she pleased. The guns within the Golden Gate would be powerless to interfere with the bombardment. But if Spain thinks that by a protracted campaign she is likely to gain her point, she is woefully mistaken. Her only chance is to strike at once, and anticipate the preparations of the United States. The immense resources and undaunted spirit of the Yankees will otherwise work rapidly in their favor. Ships can be purchased, as well as guns and other munitions, and open batteries can be readily thrown up and armed, which may bid defiance to other than steady or prolonged bombardment. Then, again, there will be the coal difficulty for the Spanish ships to get over. We seriously doubt, however, whether the spirit of the ancient hidalgos can be sufficiently roused among the officers and men of the Spanish Navy to induce them to act promptly and with vigor. If it should be so, our advice to kinsfolk and acquaintance in the States is to keep their battleships for coast defense.

## DECISIONS BY THE CONTROLLER.

The Assistant Controller of the Treasury has decided that Capt. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th U. S. Inf., must reimburse the United States for the sum of \$13, being the monthly pay of Pvt. Gregson, late of his company, who recently deserted. Capt. Bowen claimed that Gregson was absent without leave on the day the other troops were paid, and that he has not since returned to duty and has been pronounced a deserter. He said he expended the \$13 at Gregson's request to pay the latter's debts, and claims that his action was justifiable under the regulation which provides that money due a deserter at the time of desertion shall be used to settle his indebtedness. The Controller held that Capt. Bowen paid out the money before the fact of Gregson's desertion was established.

In response to a letter of Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th U. S. Inf., the Assistant Controller of the Treasury has decided that the appropriation for the transportation of exhibits to and from the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha applies to transportation from any and all points in the country.

One of the latest additions to the Navy is the large tug Alice. This boat was purchased in New York and is now at Norfolk. She will be used as a supply steamer for the special benefit of the vessels composing the flying squadron so long as they remain in Hampton Roads. Her special function will be the transportation of stores from the Norfolk Navy Yard to the vessels anchored in the Roads. Secretary Long has concluded to make no change in her name, and she will be carried on the navy register as Alice.

Dr. W. Seward Webb, of Vermont, has tendered his steam yacht El Frida to the United States Government, without compensation, for any service she can be put to. The El Frida is a steel yacht of modern construction, and was built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company at a cost of \$250,000. She is 125 feet long and 28 feet beam, with a coal carrying capacity for a cruise of 8 days, at a speed of 14 knots. She is now in winter quarters in Lake Champlain, and could be put in condition for service in a short time.



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Maryland, April 12, 1898.

Aquatics survive the strain of war. Although the training crews lost heavily at the sudden graduation of the first class, and from the first eight, two excellent men—Powell and Graham—yet there is not the faintest belief that the injury was fatal to spring prospects in the fine schedule arranged by Manager Helm. Capt. Buchanan is an experienced oarsman, and was one of the champions in last year's victory over Pennsylvania. In addition, new material has just come aboard in Cadet Berry, of the third class, and Cadet Williams, of the fourth. They are making a fine showing, and Mr. Armstrong, the coach, is enthusiastic over their capabilities, and is taking especial pains to develop them. The cadet centre rowers are now looking a university crew in the face with weight and capability, and the Navy can expect a good report from their representatives, with their races in May with Pennsylvania, first and second crews, and with Columbia.

The six passed cadets who reported at the Naval Academy on Thursday for examination, received orders to report immediately aboard a ship of the flying squadron, now at Hampton Roads. The cadets and their assignments are as follows: I. C. Wetten, to the Suwanee; Thomas A. Kearney and Arthur MacArthur to the Vixen; D. W. Wurtsbaugh to the America, C. M. Tozer to the Maple, and C. P. Burt to the Minneapolis. The latter is of the Engineer division. These cadets have been stationed on ships of the Pacific station, and several traveled over 5,000 miles before reaching Annapolis. They report that the excitement in the Western part of the country over the Cuban question is much greater than that in the East.

The Naval Cadets' practice ship, Monongahela, in tow of the Government tug Standish, arrived at the Naval Academy from Norfolk, where she went for an overhauling. The summer cruise of cadets depends largely upon a peaceful solution of the Cuban situation, which some officers declare very unpromising at present. The following is the class of six year naval cadets who are beginning to arrive here for their final examinations: R. H. Robinson, Ohio; J. N. Holden, Vermont; Thomas T. Craven, New Hampshire; C. L. Poor, New York; Ralph Earle, Massachusetts; A. E. Kalback, Pennsylvania; D. W. Wurtsbaugh, Texas; L. C. Wetten, Colorado; Charles M. Tozer, New York; W. T. Cluervius, Jr., Louisiana; Duncan M. Wood, Alabama; L. C. Palmer, Missouri; T. A. Kearney, Missouri; Arthur MacArthur, Wis.; F. E. Ridgely, at large; D. W. Knox, Tennessee; Charles E. Gilpin, Michigan; M. S. C. Ellis, Arkansas; Edward Macaulay, Jr., New York; J. P. Jessop, Jr., Virginia; John H. Roys, New York; H. C. Mustin, Tennessee; R. L. Curtin, Pennsylvania, and Amos Bronson, Jr., Nebraska. The above belong to the line division. The following belong to the Engineer division: C. L. Leiper, Pennsylvania; G. S. Lincoln, Missouri; F. T. Fitzgerald, Texas; H. O. Bisset, Maryland; A. W. Marshall, Texas; Charles P. Burt, Georgia; K. G. Castleman, Kentucky; W. L. Littlefield, Massachusetts; Pope Washington, North Carolina; G. B. Rice, Kentucky; James P. Henry, Jr., New York, and Arthur Crenshaw, Alabama.

It is unusual for the six-year cadets to report for final examination in April, the examination usually taking place the latter part of May, or the first of June.

The Naval Academy golf tournament, for which Prof. N. M. Terry, president of the club, offered a prize to the winner, will be finished this week. Finals have to be played between Lieut. E. W. Evans, U. S. A., military instructor at St. John's College, and Lieut. W. F. Fullam, of the Navy. Much interest is manifested, as is usual when the Army and Navy are opposed to each other. The winners so far have been: Lieut. Knapp, Capt. Finley, Lieut. Evans, Lieut. Bryan, Ensign Buck, Mr. Cooper, Lieut. Fullam, Lieut. Dressel. In the third games Lieut. Evans won from Capt. Finley, and Lieut. Fullam won from Ensign Buck. The winners among the ladies have been: Mrs. Shipley, Miss Craven, Mrs. Hulsey, Miss Key, Miss Schenck. In the second game, Mrs. Shipley won from Miss Craven, and Mrs. Hulsey from Miss Key. Lieut. Edward J. Horn has reported at the Naval Academy, and was assigned to the Department of Discipline, in place of Lieut. E. F. Leiper, who succeeded Lieut. R. G. Peck, the head of the Department of Drawing, detached, and ordered to command the monitor Lehigh.

The raising of funds for a memorial of those who lost their lives in the Maine disaster is progressing here. Annapolitans are appreciating the fact that this has been strongly urged as the most suitable place for the location of such a monument or memorial, and are now actively engaged in raising funds for the purpose.

A committee of citizens appointed at a public meeting waited on Superintendent Cooper, of the Naval Academy, and made a request for the Superintendent to permit the presence of the cadets at an entertainment to be held this week. Capt. Cooper, who received the committee very cordially, said that Saturday afternoon would be the only time that cadets could get liberty to attend a performance, their studies keeping them occupied on other days. He promised to take action in the near future toward the raising of funds for the purpose. Capt. Cooper talked over the project with the committee, of whom Mr. George Forbes is chairman. He thought a new chapel at the Naval Academy in the new plans of rehabilitation of buildings and grounds would be appropriate. It was also proposed that on Feb. 15 of each year, the day of the disaster, memorial services should be held in the chapel.

The committee in charge of the Maine movement is composed of citizens of Annapolis, of whom the Mayor of the city, Dr. Richard Green, is chairman. Mayor Richard Green and Gov. Lowndes are members of the National Committee who select the site for the proposed memorial. The following orders have been issued to the cadets: The first division of the second class will report at the Armory as instructors in setting up drills this week. The order divisions of the same class will follow each week in succession. The officer in charge of the instruction is authorized to place any of the second class in ranks who are not fully qualified to instruct. Cadets of that class in training for places in the boat crews are exempt from the provisions of the order. The attention of the Battalion of Cadets is called to the new Watch Bill for the Monongahela, now posted in the main hall. Those cadets whose stations have been changed can obtain blank forms from the officer in charge, for new billets. Each cadet will be requested to bring his station billet to every seamanship drill, ready for inspection on demand by the officer in charge of seamanship drills.

The attention of cadets of the second class is called to be change on the Boat Bill, affecting that class.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Maj. Francis B. Jones, Q. M., is assigned to duty as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, relieving Maj. George E. Pond, Q. M. (S. O. 15, D. L., April 9.)

Maj. Francis B. Jones, Q. M., on duty as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, at these headquarters, is assigned to the adjusting and settling telegraph accounts, in addition to his other duties. (S. O. 15, D. L., April 9.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, from the 4th Art. to the 6th Art., Light Battery D, to date from March 8, 1898. 2d Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, from the 5th Art. to 4th Art., Battery C, to take effect this date. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

Large supplies of food for the Army have been contracted for, including canned meats, condensed milk, etc., etc. Contracts for cattle on the hoof have also been provisionally arranged direct with the cattlemen so as to secure the Government against the extortions of the middlemen.

The following named enlisted men are transferred to the 6th Art.: Privts. Charles W. Boyce and Henry J. Rippling, Troop E, 6th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.; Privts. Henry Ramme, band, and Edward E. Connolly and Nathan Waring, Co. A, 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (H. Q. A., April 4.)

1st Lieut. Letcher Hardeman, Q. M., 10th U. S. Cav., is relieved from duty as Post Quartermaster and will transfer all property and funds pertaining thereto to 2d Lieut. G. Sturtevant, 25th U. S. Inf., appointed in his stead. The transfer will date March 31, 1898. (Fort Assiniboine, March 22.)

1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 6th Art., will proceed to Washington Barracks and report for duty with Light Battery D. (Fort McHenry, April 13.)

So much of par. 5, S. O. 82, April 8, 1898, H. Q. A., as assigns Capt. Medmore Crawford to the 1st Art. and directs him to join that regiment, is revoked. (H. Q. A., April 13.)

Acting Hospital Steward Patrick Looby, now at Fort Wayne, Mich., is transferred to Fort Hancock, N. J. (H. Q. A., April 13.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. George B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav., is further extended 21 days. (H. Q. A., April 13.)

1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, 5th Art., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to Brig. Gen. William Montrose Graham, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp. (H. Q. A., April 13.)

## COURTS MARTIAL.

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort McIntosh, Texas, on April 13. Detail: Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th Cav.; Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. James G. Harbord, 5th Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 13, D. G., April 9.)

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

APRIL 7.—1st Lieut. J. W. Howison, directed to report at the Department.

APRIL 8.—Orders detaching Capt. H. T. Blake from the Seward revoked, and he is directed to remain in charge of that vessel.

Capt. J. H. Rogers, granted four days' leave. Chief Engr. C. H. Foote granted an extension of leave for 30 days, on account of sickness.

Dr. Chas. H. James, appointed surgeon on the Hamilton.

APRIL 11.—1st Lieut. J. H. Brown, directed to join the Perry at Port Townsend, Wash.

2d Lieut. B. H. Camden and 2d Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryan, directed to join the Corwin at San Francisco.

APRIL 12.—1st Lieut. P. W. Thompson, detached from the Dallas, and ordered to the Corwin.

APRIL 13.—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, detached from the Hamilton, and ordered to the Colfax.

Capt. W. D. Roath, detached from the Colfax, and ordered to the Hamilton.

The Commanding officer of the Dexter, ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., with his command.

The Perry, Rush, Corwin and Grant placed in co-operation with the U. S. Navy, under executive order of the 9th instant.

The resignation of 3d Lieut. T. E. Jenkins accepted, to take effect the 11th inst.

Capt. H. B. Rogers, Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore and 2d Asst. Engr. E. W. Davis were recent visitors at the Department.

Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Division, visited the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va., on the 14th inst., and inspected the vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service now at that place. The vessels of the Revenue Cutter fleet are being supplied with effective batteries, and will be placed in active co-operation with the Navy during the present week.

Four non-commissioned officers of the Army who have passed the Leavenworth examinations for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant, have been nominated by the President for service in the artillery. They are Sergt. Samuel C. Vestal, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Corpl. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Co. E, 5th Inf.; Sergt. Maj. Robert M. McClure, 1st Inf., and Corpl. Richard H. McMaster, Co. D, 10th Inf. These officers have been nominated for the grade of 2d Lieutenant of infantry: Sergt. John Robertson, Troop C, 2d Cav.; Sergt. Joseph D. Bradley, Co. D, 12th Inf.; Sergt. Charles S. Lincoln, Co. B, 2d Inf.; Corpl. Patrick H. Mullan, Troop B, 6th Cav., and Pvt. James V. Heidt, now detailed on general recruiting service in Chicago. Sergt. Robertson and Pvt. Heidt are graduates of the Leavenworth examination of 1896. The other appointees passed the examination last September. The appointments of Robertson and Heidt were made possible in consequence of the decision of last week of Attorney General Griggs regarding the continuous eligibility to appointment to commissions of enlisted men who pass the Leavenworth examination.

Gen. Flagler has ordered the shipment of the twenty rapid-firing guns for the Army brought by the New York as rapidly as practicable to the points where they are to be mounted. Following Gen. Flagler's orders, general orders were issued by Secretary Alger placing the care of the coast defences and the direction of all the unfinished work at the fortifications within their respective Departments, under the direct command of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, Brig. Gen. William M. Graham, commanding the Department of the Gulf, and Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding the Department of California. Accompanying the orders to these General Officers, explicit instructions were sent for the work to be hastened at all points as rapidly as possible. In the judgment of the War Department authorities the work can be greatly expedited and operations can be made more effective by putting the fortifications under single commands.

## FORT CROOK, NEB.

A large number of the garrison went to hear Melba in Omaha Wednesday, April 6. The troops are ready to move, but have received no orders yet, and may not.

Miss Helen Koerper has returned from school in Chicago, taking advantage of the Easter holidays.

Friday Capt. Sharpe had his company out for revolver practice at shadows of Spaniards on the targets.

Mrs. Sharpe has joined her husband, after a three weeks' absence, visiting her son, who is at school, in Wooster, Ohio.

Lieut. Dalton, who has been absent on leave, spending the winter in New Orleans, has returned to the garrison.

A clay pigeon shooting match will take place Sunday afternoon 1 o'clock under the management of Sergt. Skilvaski, of Co. B.

Col. Patterson has gone on two weeks' leave to New York, taking his two daughters with him. Mrs. Forbes accompanied him. They will return in the fall.

Lieut. O. Wolf returned from Chicago Friday. Lieut. Wolf hurriedly relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave, owing to a movement to the coast.

Dr. and Mrs. Koerper have returned from a four months' absence in the South, where they went for the benefit of the Doctor's health.

Capt. J. McA. Webster, 22d Inf., suffering for the past three years from a wounded leg, recently arrived in Chicago from New Orleans, where he has been spending the winter on sick leave.

The following orders for movements of troops in detail; these regiments will immediately proceed to the following points: 1st Cav. and Light Artillery to concentrate at Chickamauga, 1st Inf. to New Orleans, 2d Inf. to Mobile, 3d Inf. to Mobile, 4th Inf. to Mobile, 5th Inf. to Tampa, 6th Inf. to Mobile, 7th Inf. to New Orleans, 8th Inf. to New Orleans, 9th Inf. to Tampa, 10th Inf. to New Orleans, 11th Inf. to New Orleans, 12th Inf. to New Orleans, 13th Inf. to Mobile, 16th Inf. to Mobile, 17th Inf. to Mobile, 18th Inf. to New Orleans, 19th Inf. to Mobile, 20th Inf. to New Orleans, 21st Inf. to Tampa, 22d Inf. to Mobile, 23d Inf. to New Orleans, 24th Inf. to Mobile. The cavalry regiments to go are: 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 9th, 10th and all the light artillery of the Army.

Besides bringing twenty Maxim 4.72 caliber rapid-fire guns with their carriages, and three hundred rounds of ammunition each, the cruiser New Orleans brings also a large quantity of ammunition for rapid-fire guns in excess of the amount actually contracted for by the War Department. This ammunition has been consigned by the agents of the American Ordnance Company, of London, without express authority from the Department, with the expectation that it will all be needed and quickly purchased by the Ordnance Department. Of the twelve rapid-fire guns, originally constructed in England for the Government of Brazil, the Department has been able to secure only two. It will be necessary, therefore, at several points to mount converted rifles, or field pieces, in their stead. This work has already been ordered. Several of the rapid-fire guns will be mounted at the fortifications in New York harbor, and the others will be distributed among the defenses at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Key West, New Orleans and Galveston.

The order issued by Secretary Long this week prohibiting the giving out of information regarding the movements of Navy vessels, recalls the astuteness of the ostrich who hides its head in the sand. It may prevent anxious friends of the Navy from receiving prompt and reliable information of the movements of the ships carrying those they are interested in, but what good purpose can it serve? Spain still has official representatives on all of our coasts and the maritime agencies are still active. The order directs that all telegrams announcing the arrival or departure of ships shall be suppressed, no matter how trivial the movement reported. It only excites amusement among Navy officers, who appreciate the good intention, but cannot commend the wisdom of the order.

Orders have been issued by Secretary Long directing that the monitors Ajax, loaned to the New Jersey Naval Militia; Nantucket, at Southport, N. C., loaned to the North Carolina Naval Militia; Passaic, at Brunswick, Ga., loaned to the Georgia Naval Militia, and Wyandotte, now being used by the Connecticut Naval Militia, be thoroughly repaired and put in condition for immediate sea service. It is proposed to have these vessels in condition for harbor defence, so that the Naval Militia of the States now using them can defend their own ports from an attack by Spanish men-of-war.

A dispatch from Fort Monroe announces that the circuit-closer invented by Frederick G. Kipper, a private at the post, twelve years ago, has been adopted for use in connection with the electrical current to be used in firing the submarine mines in Hampton Roads. The invention has been stowed away in the fort for ten years, and has now been selected as the most ingenious and simplest of twelve devices.

The U. S. cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans arrived off Tompkinsville, N. Y., April 14, all well on board. The vessels left Gravesend, England, March 26, and part of the voyage experienced very rough weather. The New Orleans brought a big cargo of ammunition and rapid-fire guns. Considerable work has yet to be done on the vessel before she is in fighting trim. Both ships will go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Senator Thurston has introduced a bill making a permanent annual appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the National Guard, and of \$300,000 for the improvement of the Naval Reserve.

The "Electric Review" reports that a factory engaged in furnishing torpedo cable to the Government found that a lot ready for shipment had been cut, presumably by some Spanish sympathizer.

The Flying Squadron, under Commo. Schley left Hampton Roads, Va., April 13 on a short practice cruise.

Representative Handy, of Delaware, gave notice on Thursday that he would introduce in the House a bill authorizing the acceptance of 400,000 volunteers.



## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Following are the amendments to the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, reported by the Senate Committee.

Sec. 1. Making the appropriation for the pay of the Navy immediately available. Striking out the provision for limiting the Navy to 12,750 men and 1,000 boys and substituting the following:

And whenever, within the next twelve months, an exigency may exist which, in the judgment of the President, renders their services necessary, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint from civil life and commission such acting officers of the line and staff, not above the rank or relative rank of Lieutenant, as may be requisite: Provided, That such officers shall serve only during the continuance of the exigency under which their services are required: And, provided further, That such officers so appointed shall be assigned to duty with rank and pay of the grades established by existing law.

That hereafter no professors of mathematics in the Navy shall be appointed, but in lieu thereof, and as vacancies occur by retirement or otherwise among the members of the present corps of professors of mathematics attached to the Naval Observatory, astronomers shall be appointed by the President, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, for such duty; and the astronomers so appointed shall, during the first five years of their service, receive compensation at the rate of \$3,500 per annum, during the second five years at the rate of \$4,000 per annum, and after ten years from date of appointment at the rate of \$4,500 per annum. Such astronomers shall be appointed from civil life, and shall be chosen solely with respect to their fitness from among astronomers of repute, without other restriction than that they shall, at the time of their appointment, be citizens of the United States; and the number of civilian astronomers appointed in pursuance of this Act shall at no time exceed five.

Appropriating \$50,000 toward the erection of buildings for the naval training station and for the erection of a wharf and bulkhead at Yerba Buena Island (Goat Island), Cal.

Appropriating \$10,000 to be immediately available for repairing the telephone line connecting the Navy Department and the Washington Navy Yard.

Striking out the appropriation of \$22,000 for the manufacture of smokeless powder at the torpedo station and the provision that the Naval Militia shall collect and tabulate information relative to the defence of the coast.

The following is amended as indicated by striking out the word "an" after "That" and inserting the words in brackets:

That [a line] officer of the Navy may be detailed [temporarily] as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department, and that such officer [during such detail] shall receive the highest pay of his grade, etc.

The following section is inserted:

That whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, the public interests require the use in the naval service of any invention or discovery covered by letters patent issued to any officer of the Navy, whether retained in his ownership or assigned to others, said Secretary shall proceed to use said invention or discovery in the manner and to the extent required by such naval service, and such royalties and compensation as may be equitably due such officer, considering all the circumstances connected with the making of the invention or discovery, and especially all facilities in originating, working out, or perfecting the invention which the officer may have enjoyed by reason of his official position, may be recovered by suit brought by said officer in the Court of Claims. Said Court shall make rules for the trial of such cases, conforming as far as may be with the rules established by the Supreme Court for the practice in courts of equity, and all cases shall be determined within one year from the filing of the petition therein unless, in the discretion of the court, upon sufficient cause shown, the time is extended, and in all such cases appeals may be allowed to either party to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby prohibited from making any contract or payment for the use of any patent taken out by any naval officer.

The following is inserted under Bureau of Equipment, "and the Hydrographic Office shall hereafter be attached to and be a part of the Bureau of Equipment. For one steam water-boat for use at the Norfolk Navy Yard, \$6,000."

The requirement that the pension of an inmate of the Naval Home or a Naval Hospital shall be deducted is stricken out.

A paragraph is inserted providing for the condemnation of the Cedar Grove property at Norfolk and the following inserted under Port Royal Station:

Dredging a channel from the outside to the naval station, \$100,000; constructing a wharf adjoining the timber dry dock, \$75,000; one locomotive crane and track for dry dock, \$70,000.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated to repair earthquake damages at Mare Island.

The requirement that an appropriation for this station shall be suspended until title is acquired to land is stricken out and the appropriation for the coal shed at Key West.

To the appropriations for dry docks the following was added:

And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to build either or all of said docks of granite or concrete faced with granite, and in such case the limit of the cost of either or all of said docks is increased \$200,000.

The Secretary of the Navy may employ, and pay out of the appropriations for dry docks herein authorized, such additional expert aids, draftsmen, writers, and copyists as may be necessary for the preparation of plans and specifications, to an amount not to exceed \$10,000.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a board of naval officers to determine the desirability of locating and constructing a dry dock of sufficient capacity to take the largest naval ship in the harbor of Galveston or Sabine Pass, Texas, or in the waters adjacent thereto; and to report such finding to the next session of the present Congress; and the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of said board.

For the appropriation for new buildings at Annapolis the following is substituted:

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract for the construction, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, of a building suitable for use as an armory, at a cost not to exceed \$300,000; a bathhouse, at a cost not to exceed \$300,000; a power house, at a cost not to exceed \$100,000; four double houses for officers' quarters, at a cost not to exceed \$60,000; for grading, electric wiring, removing old buildings, and preparing plans, at a cost not to exceed \$90,000; for constructing the line of sea wall on the river side, piling, dredging,

and filling in, as may be necessary, \$150,000; and the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated toward the construction of the public works herein authorized.

The appropriation of \$1,500 to repair the Marine Barracks at Annapolis is stricken out.

Under increase of the Navy the following paragraphs were added: "And four harbor defence vessels of the monitor type, each having one or two turrets, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$1,250,000 each. Sixteen torpedo boats of 400 tons, instead of 12 of 350 tons. And not more than two of said battleships, and not more than two of said harbor-defence vessels and not more than five of said torpedo boat destroyers, and not more than four of said torpedo boats shall be built in one yard or by one contracting party."

One of the harbor-defence vessels is to be built on the Pacific coast. A proviso is made for the payment of a royalty of one-half cent per pound for steel face-hardening process whenever the United States is legally bound to pay the same, and the appropriation for equipment is increased to \$375,000.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## FIELD OUTFIT

## FOR AN INFANTRY OFFICER.

Cut this out, and paste it in your trunk, and, when ordered out, look it over and see if you have what you need, and thus save "bumming" on your friends.

## BEDDING.

Mattress, thin and flexible, to roll up with your blankets. Rubber blanket, 1. Woolen blankets, 4. Canvas to roll all bedding in. Straps, 3 large, connected, for bedding. Folding cot, "Gold Medal" pattern, to roll up in bedding. Pillows and cases. Sleeping cap. Shelter tent, to cover bed in daytime. Mosquito bar.

## CLOTHING.

Gloves, heavy and light. Shirts, flannel, 3. Undershirts, 4. Drawers, 4. Socks, 8. Handkerchiefs, silk, 4. Handkerchiefs, linen, 12. Campaign hats, 2. Forage cap, 1. Shoes, 3. Leggins, 2. Neckties, 2. Blouses, 2. Vests, 2. Overcoat, 1. Trousers, 3. Rubber coat.

## EQUIPMENTS.

Sword and belt. Pistol and cartridges. Canteen. Dispatch bag, small. Field glass. Watch. Pocket knife. Compass. Goggles. Notebook. Match safe.

## TOILET ARTICLES.

Wash basin, tin. Soap, face and bath. Towels, small, 4. Towels, bath, 2. Hairbrush. Comb. Tooth brushes, 2. Tooth powder. Razors, 2. Razor strap. Shaving brush. Shaving soap. Shaving glass, Tumbler, metal. Toilet paper. Court plaster. Surgeons' plaster. Camphor ice. Tooth brush mug, metal. Sponge, face. Sponge, bath. Whisk broom. Blacking and brush. Vaseline. Soap box. Nail brush.

## CAMP OUTFIT.

Folding chairs, 2. Valise. Satchel. Small trunk or chest. Dunnage bag. Candelsticks, or candle lantern (folding). Candles. Table, folding. Water pail.

## BOOKS.

Dictionary. Army Regulations. Army Register. Drill Regulations. Courts Martial. A good work on field service, etc. Maps of the country. "The Army and Navy Journal."

## MESS OUTFIT.

Mess chests. Mess stores. Mess table, folding.

## STATIONERY.

Blanks, mileage, pay, etc. Paper, letter, note, etc. Envelopes, large and small. Pencils, all kinds. Penholders and pens. Postage stamps. Telegram blank book. Telegram blanks. Memorandum books. Ink, black and red. Postal cards. Ruler. Blotters. Tracing cloth. Rubber bands. Traveling inkstands, 2. Mucilage, or mouth-glue.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Tobacco or cigars. Pipes. Tobacco bag. Seidlitz powders. Thread. Needles. Thimble. Buttons. Snap buttons. Beeswax. Twine. "Housewife," for sewing material. Scissors. Awl handle and tools. Cutting plyers. Eyeglasses, spare, if used. Buckskin or lacing leather. Shoestrings. Tape, black and white. Cloth, for mending. Matches. Whisky. Shoe thread.

## 7th NEW YORK—COLONEL D. APPLETON.

The 7th New York was reviewed on Wednesday evening, April 6, 1898, by Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the division of the National Guard of New York, and he also presented the Regimental Cross of Honor for long and faithful service, and also the marksmen's badges won during the year 1897. The assembly as usual was sounded at 8 o'clock sharp, and long before that time, the large armory was crowded to its utmost. The regiment paraded the ten commands of thirty-two files, divided into two battalions, commanded by Maj. Abrams and Conover, respectively, and they as usual presented a handsome appearance. The battalion formations were excellent, as was also the regimental formation for review, which was in line of masses. It is needless to say, the men were steady during the review in line, and in regard to the march past, it was faultless in every respect. After the passage in review the battalions were at once reformed for parade. Both the battalion and regimental formations were models of precision and promptness. The parade, which was taken by Col. Appleton, was in line, and was without exception a faultless ceremony. At its conclusion those entitled to the Cross of Honor for 25, 20, 15 and 10 years, respectively, were called to the front and center and presented with the decorations by Gen. Roe. The experts, sharpshooters and 20-year marksmen were also called to the front and center, as was also Co. H, Capt. Lydecker, who won the State prize for the highest score in volley and skirmish firing at Creedmoor during the year 1897.

After this interesting ceremony the Colonel put the men through a short drill in the evolutions of the regiment, which were very creditably executed. The following are the names of those who received the Cross of Honor for long and faithful service:

Gold Bar to Cross of Honor (20 years' service)—Capt. William J. Underwood, Lieut. William H. Folsom, Pvt. George L. Androus, Pvt. Joseph H. Rederer. Silver Bar to Cross of Honor (15 years' service)—Capt. Francis G. Langdon, 1st Lieut. Robert Maset, 2d Lieut. James Witherpoon, Ord. Sergt. Robert M. Kallach, Pvs. Ezra W. Bennett, John W. Scott, Edward C. Schoonmaker, Robert S. Holt, Jr. Cross of Honor in Bronze (10 years' service)—Capt. Christopher J. Colles, 1st Lieut. Ambrose G. Todd, William Sherman Scott, Color Bearer Herbert Groesbeck, Q. M. Sergts. Wesley F. Smith, Alanson B. Wilson, Sergts. Thomas C. Dougherty, William B. Miles, Walter H. Brown, Raymond T. Smith, Corpls. Arthur Drake, Thomas S. Veitch, Robert G. Sherman, Pvs. Fred C. Wightman, C. O. Woodhouse, Jr., Albert T. Strauch, Robert H. Lockwood,

Charles R. Shaw, Benjamin A. Kellogg, Joseph S. Woodhouse, Percival R. Irving, George Oakley, Edward Scheitlin, Jr. and Thomas B. Aldrich. The following have qualified for the Cross of Honor with the figure "7" set with brilliants (25 years' service): Capt. William H. Palmer, 1st Lieut. John W. McDougall, Pvt. William C. B. Kemp.

## 22d NEW YORK—COLONEL FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

The 22d Regt., New York, was reviewed in its armory on the evening of April 4 by Maj. Gen. C. F. Roe, and made an admirable showing.

The armory was crowded with a select and enthusiastic audience, every seat being taken, and many persons standing. The formation of battalions by Adjts. Daly and Treadwell were promptly and smoothly made, and was followed by the regimental formation by Adjt. Hart, in line of masses for review. This was finely done. The First Battalion was in command of Maj. Demarest, and the second in command of Maj. Thurston. The regiment, as it was presented to the reviewing officer by Col. Bartlett, never looked better, and its fine appearance was noteworthy. Gen. Roe in his passage around the lines was accompanied by Col. Henry, Col. Ladd, Lieut. Col. Hurry, Maj. Greer and Maj. Holland.

In the passage the salutes of the Colonel and staff were handsomely rendered, and all the companies went by in such faultless form that it would be folly to attempt to individualize. After the regiment had handsomely reformed, Company I, Capt. Hotchkiss, was ordered to the front and center, and was presented with the Marion-Sims trophy, by reason of one of its members passing the highest competitive examination in "First Aid to the Injured." Asst. Surg. Gen. Nelson Henry, who made the formal presentation, highly complimented the winner, and the company and regiment. "The men are not only qualified to kill," said Col. Henry, "but to save comrades and others in emergency by rendering first aid to the injured."

Co. H, Capt. Isherwood, and the armory sharpshooters, were next called to the front, where the former were presented with the "Officers' Trophy" for shooting, and the latter with badges. Col. Bartlett made the presentation in a befitting speech, during which he paid tribute to the skill of his men with the rifle, and said that if the 22d was called into the field, it would not be found wanting.

Evening parade followed, and was a splendid ceremony throughout. The steadiness of the men could not have been better, and the manual during the evening was excellent. An enjoyable dance concluded the ceremonies. In referring to the necessity of commanding officers completing their staffs with competent officers in our issue of April 9, we intended no reflection on Col. Franklin Bartlett, who has as capable a staff as can be found in any regiment in the service. The regiment today under Col. Bartlett was never in such perfect condition, and is ready for instant service.

## SEPARATE COMPANY BATTALIONS, NEW YORK.

The Separate companies of the 3d Brigade, New York, in accordance with recent orders from General Headquarters, have been organized into seven battalions, and Majors appointed to command them as follows:

11th Battalion, Maj. J. I. Pruyn, composed of the 4th Separate Co. of Yonkers, the 23d of Hudson, the 11th of Mount Vernon, and the 15th of Poughkeepsie.

12th Battalion—Major, John F. Chase; 6th and 10th Cos., Newburg; 14th, of Kingston; 16th, of Catskill, and 24th, of Middletown.

13th Battalion—Maj. James H. Lloyd; 6th, 7th, 12th and 21st Cos., of Troy.

14th Battalion—Maj. James Westcott Lester; 9th Co., of Whitehall; 18th, of Glens Falls; 22d, of Saratoga, and 32d, of Hoosick Falls.

15th Battalion—Maj. Austin A. Yates; 31st Co., of Mohawk; 36th and 37th, of Schenectady, and 46th, of Amsterdam.

16th Battalion—Maj. Jos. H. Remmer; 27th Co., of Malone; 28th and 44th, of Utica; 39th, of Watertown, and 40th, of Ogdensburg.

17th Battalion—Maj. Walter Scott; 3d Co., of Oneonta; 20th, of Binghamton, and 33d, of Walton.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

The monitors Catskill and Lehigh, which are just now occupying the attention of the Massachusetts Brigade of Naval Militia, have been cleaned and painted inside and out. In common with the other monitors at League Island Navy Yard, they are being fitted out and rendered perfectly tight and seaworthy. Each monitor will be in tow of a tug, besides using her own engines, so that fairly good time will be made when under way.

The galleys are brand new, as are nearly all the fittings, and the comfort of the men has been carefully looked after. The Boston divisions have, besides a full enlistment, a waiting list, and this, after discharging men who in event of being called into the service of the United States, would not be available.

A detail of some 90 men from the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia of New York, left New York on the morning of April 12 for League Island, Pa., to bring the monitor Nahant around to New York. Lieut. O. S. Richman, U. S. N., was in command of the detail, the officers of the Naval Battalion with it being the following: Comdr. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Lieut. Manning K. Eyre, navigator and watch officer; Lieut. Junior Grade Gerard B. Townsend, Lieut. Junior Grade James Macfarlane, Jr., and Ensign S. W. Griffiths, watch officers; Ensign William J. Henderson, watch officer and assistant navigator; J. R. McGowan, medical officer and Asst. Surg.; A. B. Frey, Chief Engr.; H. W. Fletcher, Chief Machinist; T. H. Froehlich, Chief Master at Arms; E. L. Hale, Chief Master at Arms, first class; R. T. Maguire, Chief Boatwain's Mate; H. T. Maury and — Hough, Chief Boatwain's mates, second class, and R. L. Lawton, Chief Boatwain's mate, first class. All the men were volunteers. The monitor will be towed by a tug.

Comdr. Washington Irving Battalion, of the East New Jersey Naval Militia, detailed Lieut. George H. Mather, Ensign Daniel A. Dugan, William Dupont, W. P. Cleveland, E. E. Burnett, W. J. Langer, and G. Dreyfus to go to League Island April 12 to make the monitor ready for her trip to Portland, Me. The rest of the detail were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move on four hours' notice. Comdr. Irving has, in addition to other duties, been giving his men the benefit of street drill.

Gov. Black, of New York, on April 8 commissioned William N. Amory, of New York city, and Edward S. Fowler, of Brooklyn, as Asst. Judge-Adv. Gens., the former with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and the latter with the rank of Colonel.

The detail from the 1st Naval Battalion of New York



will not work the monitor Nahant to New York from League Island as expected, as the monitor will be towed around by a tug. The men of the battalion did good work on April 13 at the Yard by putting out a fire on a tug.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Capt. Wendel, of the 1st Battery, is still keeping up drills of instruction, and has detailed Lieuts. Schmidt, Dingleman, Hatheway and Esper to superintend the instruction of their respective platoons.

Adj. Gen. Tillinghast, of New York, announces that the Chief of Ordnance is authorized to issue for the use of officers on the requisition of the commanding officers of brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, batteries and separate companies, cartridge boxes from stock, to carry pistol ammunition.

The old 13th Regt. Artillery, at Flatbush avenue and Hanson place, Brooklyn, N. Y., which was sold to the city some months ago and transferred to the Board of Education, but for which the Board apparently has no use, has been turned over to the Second Naval Battalion on the application of Comdr. William H. Stayton for a temporary headquarters for that organization.

At the inspection of the 2d Signal Corps Wednesday night, April 6, by Maj. Gen. Roe and Insp. Gen. Hoffman, the entire membership was present. Each man wore his field uniform and was fully equipped for service. A feature of the inspection, which was highly commended by the inspecting officers, was the erection of a signal tower 21 feet high in eleven minutes.

The inspection of the 3d Battery, Capt. Rasquin, by Maj. Gen. Roe showed that command to particular advantage. It included a howitzer drill and a rough riding exhibition.

Quite a number of changes have occurred among the officers of the 8th New York. Col. Chauncey has appointed Capt. R. H. Hawkes, of Co. F, Regimental Commissary, vice Arnold, promoted to the staff of Gen. Smith. Battalion Sergt. Maj. Abram Jacobson has been appointed Battalion Quartermaster of the First Battalion in place of Ross, promoted. Sergt. J. A. Holahan, of Company E, has been promoted Adjutant of the First Battalion, in place of Brown, promoted. Company C has elected 2d Lieut. W. H. Hallock First Lieutenant. Company E has elected 1st Sergt. W. W. Ross Second Lieutenant. Company F has elected Corp. H. J. Bates of Company F, 7th Regt., a Second Lieutenant. Company G has elected as Second Lieutenant Sergt. Joseph Kearney from the 21st Inf., U. S. Army. Company H has elected Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice George H. Baker a First Lieutenant.

Gen. Smith, of the 5th Brigade, New York, has appointed Surg. J. Duncan Emmet, of the 69th Regt., Brigade Surg., with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Commissions for the following members of Gen. Smith's staff have been received. Maj. John McClintock, Inspector; Maj. T. J. O'Donohue, Quartermaster, and Maj. David P. Arnold, Commissary.

Lieut. Henry De Witt Hamilton, of Company G, 23d New York, has been elected Captain of Company G in place of Fowler, resigned.

Corpl. G. T. Bruckman, of Troop C, of New York, has been elected Second Lieutenant of Co. A, 14th Regt.

The 2d Battery, New York, Capt. David Wilson, made a fine showing at its special inspection on April 7 at the armory before Maj. Gen. Roe and Insp. Gen. Hoffman. There were present 80 officers and men, only one man being absent. Long service medals were presented during the evening to the following: Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, Sergt. J. J. McGuire, and Guidon Sergt. W. B. Love, for fifteen years, and Privts. J. J. McBride and N. W. Hewson for ten years. The regular annual inspection of the battery will be held at Van Cortlandt Park May 30, the battery going into camp for three days.

Brig. Gen. Harris A. Wheeler recently resigned his command of the 1st Brigade, Illinois National Guard, upon the request of Gov. Tanner. It is generally believed the ostensible excuse will be presented that Gen. Wheeler allowed the 7th Regiment to participate in the St. Patrick's Day parade, for which act Col. Marcus Kavanagh was placed under arrest last month. The resignations of Gen. Wheeler's entire staff accompanied that of their superior officer. Col. Kavanagh has been restored to his command, as the blame was placed upon Gen. Wheeler in permitting the 7th to march in the St. Patrick's Day parade.

The Woman's Auxiliary Corps of the National Guard of New York was organized in Brooklyn on April 2. Some of the members have already made small coffee, sugar and spice bags for use by the Militia in case they are ordered to the front.

The officers of the Battalion of the East, New Jersey Naval Militia, propose to take several carrier pigeons with them on the monitor Montauk when they start for Portland, Me., from the League Island Navy Yard.

Ex-Insp. Gen. F. C. McLewee, of New York, some years ago very severely criticised Lieut. Engleman, of the 1st Battery, who resigned shortly after. Gen. McLewee desires it understood that he now considers he used the Lieutenant a little too harshly, and in view of circumstances in connection with the private affairs of Engleman that have only recently come to the knowledge of the General, he says he regrets his severe criticism and that he considers Engleman well fitted for a commission.

The season for target practice of the Nebraska National Guard, for the current year, commenced April 1, and will close Nov. 15. Eighty (80) rounds of ball cartridge per man will be allowed for the practice; forty (40) of which must be consumed in record firing. Company Commanders will be governed in their instructions and in the practice on the range, by the "Small Arms Firing Regulations" of the U. S. Army. Badges and buttons, according to the pattern prescribed for the United States Army, will be awarded to those who may qualify as sharpshooters and marksmen. A contest in competitive firing will be held during the annual encampment.

Adj. Gen. Barry, of Nebraska, under date of March 31, announces that Maj. Edmond G. Fehet, 6th U. S. Cav., has been relieved by the Honorable Secretary of War, from duty with the National Guard of this State, as Special Aid and Instructor of the Guard, and says: "In relieving Maj. Fehet the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered to the military department of the State."

The 8th Regt., New York, Col. Chauncey, will parade for divine service on the afternoon of Sunday, April 17, in Holy Trinity Church, 122d street and Lenox avenue. The assembly at the armory is ordered for 3 o'clock.

Col. Bartlett, of the 22d Regt., New York, has appointed Capt. Clement F. Kross, I. R. P., as Acting Commissary of the regiment.

Co. A, 14th New York, have elected Trooper G. T. Bruckman, of Troop C, a Second Lieutenant.

The Legislature of Michigan on April 9 passed bills authorizing a war loan of \$500,000 with which to equip the naval and military forces of the State, a law authorizing the recruiting of National Guard and volunteer militia companies to a strength of 150 men, and an appropriation for furnishing all old soldiers with certificates of service and army records.

The "Merchants' Review" of New York City, referring to a recent order from the Adjutant General's Office allowing rings to be placed on the staff of the national and State colors, indicating service for the United States and State, says: "The law prescribes that the service of the State troops in Uncle Sam's behalf shall be recognized by a silver band on the flagstaff, and as some of the sister regiments of the 14th responded to the call for troops several times in the early years of the War of the Rebellion, they proudly show several silver bands, while the 14th, which fought all through the war, and fought bravely too, can show only one band. The 14th volunteered for the entire war, and the other regiments referred to thought thirty or sixty days' enlistment was enough, yet from the decoration of their flagpoles the latter would appear to be the real fighters. Surely this law ought not to be allowed to stand."

Capt. E. B. Pickhardt, of Co. E, 9th New York, has passed the Brigade Examining Board.

Commissions for officers recently elected in the 71st New York have been received as follows: 1st Lieutenant, E. A. Selfridge, Jr., Co. K; 2d Lieutenant, W. F. Crockett, Co. A, and 2d Lieutenant, G. H. Wilson, Co. D.

All surviving ex-officers of the Army who went out of service under act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, will please send their addresses quickly to Isaac d'Isay, late Captain, 27th U. S. Infantry, Kansas City, Missouri.

Ladies are greatly benefitted by the use of Dr. Siebert's **ANGOSTURA BITTERS**, the renowned South American tonic.

#### BORN.

**JOHNSON.**—At Fort Wayne, Mich., April 1, 1898, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Q. M. 19th Inf., a son.

#### MARRIED.

**HUNT-CROFTON.**—At Washington, D. C., April 12, 1898, Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 6th U. S. Inf., to Miss Mary Ethel Crofton, daughter of Col. R. E. A. Crofton, U. S. A.

**KEY-CONDIT-SMITH.**—At Washington, D. C., April 7, 1898, Lieut. Albert L. Key, U. S. N., to Miss Grace Condit-Smith.

**McCALLA-MILLER.**—Miss Elizabeth Sargent McCalla to Lieut. W. G. Miller, U. S. N., at the post chapel, Fort Monroe, on Saturday, April 9, 1898.

**McKENTY-GILMAN.**—At Washington, D. C., April 5, 1898, Dr. John Edward McKenty, of Boston, Mass., to Miss Katharine Gilman, daughter of Col. J. H. Gilman, U. S. A., retired.

**SMITH-FARQUHAR.**—At Detroit, Mich., April 12, 1898, Frederic Latta Smith to Adelaide Mary Farquhar, daughter of the late Major Francis U. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

**THOMPSON-McKEEVER.**—At St. Bartholomew's, New York City, April 12, 1898, Mr. Phillips Blagden Thompson to Miss Marion McKeever, daughter of J. Lawrence McKeever.

#### DIED.

**BLACK.**—At St. Louis, Mo., April 6, 1898, Charles Stratton Black, formerly Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

**DANIELS.**—At League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1898, Lieut. David Daniels, U. S. N.

**DURHAM.**—At St. Paul, Minn., April 3, 1898, Capt. Cass Durham, U. S. A., retired.

**GARST.**—On Friday, April 8, 1898, Mary, youngest daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Perry and Elizabeth Q. Garst, and granddaughter of the late Rear Adml. S. P. Quackenbush, aged five years and eight months.

**MAGRUDER.**—At Washington, D. C., April 4, 1898, Isabel Richardson Magruder, wife of Surg. A. F. Magruder, U. S. N., retired.

**MITCHAM.**—At Clarens, Switzerland, April 8, 1898, of typhoid fever, Viola Yates, wife of Capt. O. B. Mitcham, O. D., U. S. A., daughter of the late Gen. Chas. Yates.

**WHEAT.**—Entered into rest, at her residence in Alexandria, Va., March 15, Susan M. Wheat, relict of Robert W. Wheat, and daughter of Joel Zane Harper and Francis Slaughter McCoull, granddaughter of Capt. William Harper, who participated in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. His wife, Mary Scull, was granddaughter of Sir Nicholas Scull, of Colonial fame. Mrs. Wheat is survived by four children, one being the wife of Chief Engr. H. Herwig, U. S. N., retired.

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There is great excitement in the Royal Leinster Regt., stationed at Halifax, because of orders transferring them to Jamaica, where they are to assist in preserving the obligations of neutrality in case of war between the United States and Spain. Jamaica is one of the most unhealthy of British stations, and it is regarded as a great hardship that the regiment should be ordered there at the opening of the sickly season when their term of duty in genial Canada is not yet up.

The U. S. torpedo boat Rowan, the first war vessel built in the State of Washington, was successfully launched on April 9 at Seattle. She was christened by Mrs. Edward Moale, wife of Lieut. Edward Moale, U. S. N. She is a twin-screw boat. Her contract speed is 20 knots an hour.



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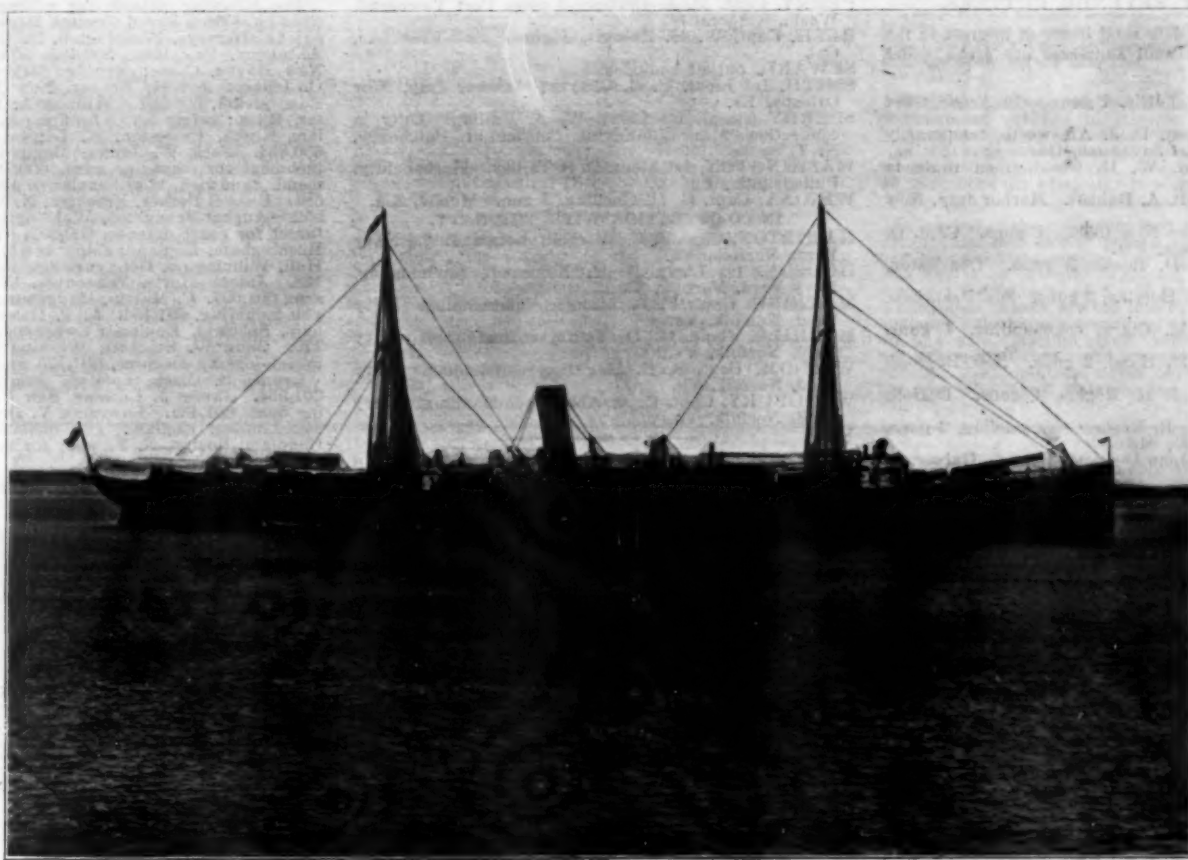
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In view of the possibility that Spanish privateers may be commissioned to prey upon our ocean shipping, we may, perhaps, be able to view its dwarfed dimensions with complacency, in the spirit of the man who when he heard that a certain bank had failed, and ran home five miles to see whether he had any bills in that bank, thanked God when he found that he had no bills in that bank or any other. Mr. J. B. Moore, professor of international law at Columbia University, says: "Out of a total of 20,978 vessels of all sorts flying the American flag, 19,802 in 1897 were engaged in what is called the coastwise trade. By far the greater part of this number is engaged in internal trade, and non-susceptible to privateering. With Spain the case is different. Within her boundaries there are no navigable bodies of water which can be compared to our own, and therefore the conclusion is that her trade is mostly external and open to the ravages of privateers. But the glory and gold of old Spain have departed, and nothing but the memory of them remains. The snub-nosed galleon of the Spanish Main which so appealed to the fancy of Drake, and only incidentally to 'good Queen Bess,' is a myth, and the Spanish ship on the Spanish Main of to-day, while still snub-nosed, is usually after a cargo of hides from Uruguay."

COMING EVENTS.

APRIL 20.—Guard Mount and Hop, Co. C, 9th New York.  
APRIL 22.—Review of 8th New York.  
APRIL 25.—Opening of the new armory, 4th Regiment of Baltimore.  
AUG. 29 to SEPT. 3.—Annual meeting N. J. State Rifle Association and N. R. A. at Sea Girt.  
KINDLEBERGER.—At the Hotel Gerard, New York City, April 3, 1898, Mrs. Martha Lindsay Kindlerberger, wife of Medical Director David Kindlerberger, U. S. N.

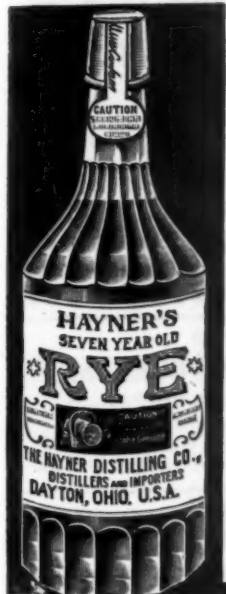
The will of Mrs. Jane E. Winchester, widow of Oliver Winchester, the founder of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, distributes the property among the members of the immediate family of the deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett are named as executor and executrix, respectively. No public bequests are made. Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett is the only living child of Mrs. Winchester. Other heirs are Mrs. W. I. Winchester, who lives in San Francisco, Cal., and a grandson, Oliver Winchester Dye. It is estimated that the estate will reach \$4,000,000.

The Russian torpedo boat Batoum, 100 ft. long by 12½ ft. beam, with a crew of three officers and nine men, journeyed from London to Nikolaf, 4,800 miles, at an average speed of 11 knots.

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In answer to the statement that officers of the Austrian and Italian men-of-war Donau and Amerigo Vespucci, had expressed the opinion that the Maine's destruction was due to an internal explosion, Capt. C. D. Sigbee, formerly Commander of the ill-fated vessel, says: "Certainly those officers are too intelligent to have expressed any such opinion on a superficial examination, which was all, of course, that they could have made. In fact, I cannot believe that they could have so expressed themselves because their opinions would be equivalent to that of the man who tasted water to find out the position of his ship."

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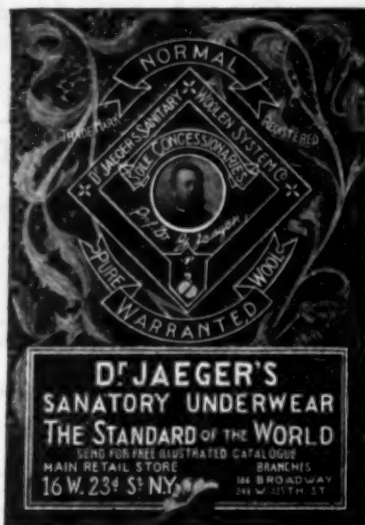
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